

The Gazette of India



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 26] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1957/ASADHA 8, 1879

NOTICE

The undermentioned *Gazettes of India Extraordinary* was published upto the 20th June 1957:—

| Issue No. | No. and date | Issued by | Subject |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 74 | No. F. 266-T 57, dated the 14th June 1957. | Lok Sabha Secretariat | The President summons the Lok Sabha to meet on the 15th July, 1957. |
| 75 | No. 16 HEEP, dated the 17th June, 1957. | Ministry of Commerce and Industry | Notice under Section 6(1) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. |
| 76 | No. 2(19)-NS 57, dated the 19th June, 1957. | Ministry of Finance | Amendment made in the Post Office Savings Bank Rules, 1881. |
| 77 | No. RS-1 5 57-L, dated the 20th June 1957. | Rajya Sabha Secretariat | The President summons the Rajya Sabha to meet on the 12th August, 1957. |

Copies of the *Gazettes Extraordinary* mentioned above will be supplied on Indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of this Gazette.

CONTENTS

| | PAGES | | PAGES |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| PART I—SECTION 1.—Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court | 223 | PART II—SECTION 4.—Statutory Rules and Orders notified by the Ministry of Defence. | 113 |
| PART I—SECTION 2.—Notifications regarding Appointments, Promotions, Leave, etc. of Government Officers issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court | 381 | PART III—SECTION 1.—Notifications issued by the Auditor General, Union Public Service Commission, Railway Administration, High Courts, and the Attached and Subordinate offices of the Government of India (<i>Published at Simla</i>) | 659 |
| PART I—SECTION 3.—Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations, Orders and Resolutions, issued by the Ministry of Defence | 57 | PART III—SECTION 2.—Notifications and Notices issued by the Patent Office, Calcutta (<i>Published at Simla</i>) | 153 |
| PART I—SECTION 4.—Notifications regarding Appointments, Promotions, Leave, etc. of Officers, issued by the Ministry of Defence | 161 | PART III—SECTION 3.—Notifications issued by or under the authority of Chief Commissioners (<i>Published at Simla</i>) | 89 |
| PART II—SECTION 1.—Acts, Ordinances and Regulations | Nil | PART III—SECTION 4.—Miscellaneous Notifications (<i>Published at Simla</i>) | 331 |
| PART II—SECTION 2.—Bills and Reports of Select Committees on Bills | Nil | PART IV—Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations (<i>Published at Simla</i>) | 115 |
| PART II—SECTION 3.—Statutory Rules and Orders notified by the Ministries of India, other than the Ministry of Defence and Central Authorities, other than the Chief Commissioners | 1329 | SUPPLEMENT NO. 26— Reported attacks and deaths from cholera, smallpox, plague and typhus in districts in India during the week ending 1st June, 1957 | 327 |
| | | Births and deaths from principal diseases in towns with a population of 30,000 and over in India during the week ending 1st June, 1957 | 331 |
| | | Cotton Press Returns for weeks ending 4th, 11th, 18th and 24th January, 1957 | 337 |

PART I—Section 1

Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court

MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

(Department of Mines and Fuel)

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 19th June 1957

No. 28(1)/56-MIV.—The Government of India have decided to set up a Zonal Council for each of the following four regions to attend to the work of advice, control, regulation and execution of programmes of mineral development,—

- (i) **Northern Region** (or the *Ajmer Zone*) comprising States of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh including U.P. Himalayas, Rajasthan, Union territories of Himachal Pradesh & Delhi;
- (ii) **Eastern Region** (or the *Calcutta Zone*) comprising States of West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Union territories of Manipur, Tripura and Andaman & Nicobar Islands;
- (iii) **Central Region** (or the *Nagpur Zone*) comprising States of Madhya Pradesh and Bombay;
- (iv) **Southern Region** (or *Hyderabad* or *Madras Zone*) comprising states of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala.

The composition of each of the Zonal Councils and their functions will be as follows:—

COMPOSITION

1. Northern Region (or the Ajmer Zone)

Convenor and Chairman

Director, Indian Bureau of Mines or any other senior officer of the Bureau deputed by him.

Members

- (i) Superintending Geologist of the Geological Survey of India in charge of the Northern Circle.
- (ii) a representative of each of the State Governments in the region;
- (iii) Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, Member of Lok Sabha.

One representative each of:—

- (iv) M/s. Metal Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta.
- (v) Shri Bhagchand Soni, Ajmer.
- (vi) M/s. Bikaner Gypsums, Ltd., Bikaner.
- (vii) M/s. Mewar Minerals, Ltd., Udaipur.

2. Eastern Region (or the Calcutta Zone)—

Convenor and Chairman

Director, Geological Survey of India.

Members

- (i) The Controller of Mines of the Indian Bureau of Mines,
- (ii) a representative of each of the State Governments in the region;
- (iii) Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha, Member of Lok Sabha.

One representative each of:—

- (iv) M/s. Indian Copper Corporation Ltd., Ghat-sila.
- (v) M/s. Orissa Mineral Development Co., Ltd., Calcutta.
- (vi) Md. Serajuddin, Calcutta.
- (vii) M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur.
- (viii) M/s. Aluminium Corporation Ltd., Rourkela.
- (ix) Shri Chandmull Rajgarhia, Giridih.

Convenor and Chairman

3. Central Region (or the Nagpur Zone)—

Director, Indian Bureau of Mines.

Members

- (i) The Superintending Geologist, Geological Survey of India, Central Circle;

- (ii) a representative of each of the State Governments in the region;

(iii) Shri C. D. Gautam, Member of Lok Sabha.

One representative each of:—

- (iv) The Central Provinces Manganese Ore Co., Ltd., Nagpur.
- (v) M/s. Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd., Shivrajpur.
- (vi) Shri Jal Cassad, Nagpur.
- (vii) M/s. Associated Cement Co., Ltd., Bombay.
- (viii) The Madhya Pradesh Minerals Industry Association, Nagpur.
- (ix) The Madhya Pradesh Mining Association, Nagpur.

4. Southern Region (or the Hyderabad or Madras Zone)—

Convenor and Chairman

The Superintending Geologist of the Geological Survey of India, Southern Circle.

Members

- (i) The Regional Controller of Mines of the Indian Bureau of Mines or any senior officer of the Indian Bureau of Mines, deputed by the Director, Indian Bureau of Mines;
- (ii) a representative of each of the State Governments in the region;
- (iii) Shri T. J. M. Wilson, Member of Rajya Sabha.

One representative each of:—

- (iv) M/s. John Taylor & Sons Ltd. (K. G. F.), Kolar.
- (v) Seth Sreeram Durgaprasad & Fatechand Narsinghdas, Chhipurapalli.
- (vi) Madras Mica Association, Gudur (Nellore District).
- (vii) Shri V. Seshasayee, South India Mining Industry, Tiruchirapalli.

FUNCTIONS

- (i) To review periodically the programme and the progress of exploration of minerals and investigations undertaken in the zone;
- (ii) To make suggestions and give advice regarding future programme;
- (iii) To review and advise on the requirements of minerals for consuming industries, the programme, potentialities, and difficulties of the mining industry including transport by rail or by road; and
- (iv) To advise generally on the exploitation and utilisation of minerals and allied natural resources of the region.

ORDER

Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to all the State Governments, the several Ministries of the Government of India, Prime Minister's Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat, Parliament Secretariat, the Private and Military Secretaries to the President, the Planning Commission, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, the Accountant General, Central Revenues, the Director, Geological Survey of India, the Director, Indian Bureau of Mines and Geological Adviser, Department of Atomic Energy.

Ordered also that this Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

B. N. RAMAN, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

New Delhi, the 19th June 1957

No. 52-SSI(B)(89)/55.—In pursuance of Clause (b) of Bye-Law 29 of the Registered Bye-Laws of the Asafnagar Family Welfare Co-operative Match Industrial Society Ltd., Hyderabad, the Government of India hereby directs that the name of Shrimati Santhamma, a worker of the above Factory, shall be inserted as Item No. 7 in this Ministry's notification of even number dated the 20th May, 1957.

M. S. SADASIVAN, Under Secy.

NOTICE

New Delhi, the 18th June, 1957

No. CCI/SPE/155/57/1752.—Whereas there is reason to believe that licence No. E 625372/56/EI/CCI/C, dated the 22nd March 1957 valued at Rs. 1,606/- for import of Parts and accessories of cycles (other than motor cycles) but excluding those mentioned in remarks against S. N. 301 of Pt. IV of January-June 1957 Policy Book, from the Soft Currency Area except South Africa, granted by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Calcutta to M/s Harrison Cycle Agency, 9, Clive Row, Calcutta was obtained on misrepresentation of facts, it is, therefore hereby notified, that the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, in exercise of the powers specified in para 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, dated the 7th December 1955, propose to cancel the said licence No. E 625372/56/EI/CCI/C, dated the 22nd March 1957 unless sufficient cause against this is furnished to the Chief Controller of Imports, Multi Storeyed Building, King Edward Road, New Delhi, within ten days from the date of issue of this notice by the said M/s. Harrison Cycle Agency, 9, Clive Row, Calcutta or any bank or any other party who may be interested in it.

In view of what is stated above M/s. Harrison Cycle Agency, 9, Clive Row, Calcutta, or any bank or any other party who may be interested in the said licence No. E 625372/56/EI/CCI/C, dated the 22nd March 1957 are hereby directed not to enter into any further commitments against the said licence and return it immediately to the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi.

S. N. BILGRAMI, Under Secy.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 29th June, 1957

SUBJECT:—Registration Scheme—Principles governing allotment of numbers Licensing of Imports & Exports.

No. 40 I.T.C.(PN)/57.—Attention of the Importers/Exporters is invited to paragraph 8(a) of the Public Notice No. 32-ITC(PN)/55 dated the 29th June, 1955, incorporated as Appendix V of Section III to the Policy Red Book on the Import Trade Control for the Current Licensing Period. It has been decided that the applicants who had no taxable income during any of the previous five years or who are not liable to tax under Section 4 (3) of the Indian Income-tax Act of 1922, can file affidavits in the form given in Annexure II to the Public Notice not only signed before a Magistrate or an Oath Commissioner, but also before a Justice of Peace, Notary Public or an Assistant Registrar of High Court. Paragraph 8(a) of the Public Notice may, therefore, be deemed to have been amended accordingly.

S. N. BILGRAMI, Chief Controller.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

New Delhi, the 19th June, 1957

No. 5(IV)-38/57-HIL.—In pursuance of clause (d) of section 4 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956 (25 of 1956), the Central Government hereby nominates Shri S. D. Nargolwala, I.C.S., Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Government of India as a member of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi vide Shri K. L. Ghei, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, and makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Health No. 17-34/56-P(HIL), dated the 6th November, 1956, namely:—

In the said notification, for entry 11, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"11. Shri S. D. Nargolwala, I.C.S., Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Government of India".

D. J. BALARAJ, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

New Delhi, the 19th June, 1957

RESOLUTION

No. 1(7)/56-Policy.—Consequent on the re-organization of States, the "Coordination Committee of Irrigation and Power Seminar" and the "Coordination Board of Ministers" set up under the Government of India Ministry of Irrigation and Power Resolution No.

24(2)/54-Adm., dated the 13th October 1954, as amended from time to time, are reconstituted as follows:—

Coordination Committee of Irrigation and Power Seminar:

Chairman

1. Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission.

Members

2. Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Irrigation and Power.
3. Deputy Secretary (C), Ministry of Irrigation and Power.
4. Deputy Secretary (IFA), Ministry of Irrigation and Power.
5. Chief Natural Resources, Planning Commission.
6. Member (Planning and Investigation), Central Water and Power Commission.
7. Secretary, Damodar Valley Corporation.
8. Member (Hydro-electric), Central Water and Power Commission.
9. Member (Utilisation), Central Water and Power Commission.
10. Chief Engineer, Hirakud Dam Project.
11. Chief Engineer, Damodar Valley Corporation.
12. General Manager, Bhakra Dam.
13. Chief Engineer (Irrigation), Uttar Pradesh.
14. Chief Engineer (Irrigation), Bihar.
15. Chief Engineer (Irrigation), West Bengal.
16. Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Bombay.
17. Special Chief Engineer, Mysore.
18. Chief Engineer, Nagarjunasagar Dam.
19. Additional Chief Engineer, Andhra.
20. Chief Engineer (Irrigation), Andhra.
21. Chief Engineer, Chambal Project, Madhya Pradesh.
22. Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Rajasthan.
23. Chief Engineer (Irrigation), Madhya Pradesh.
24. Chief Engineer, Electricity, Punjab.
25. Chief Engineer, Electricity, Andhra.
26. Chief Engineer (Irrigation), Madras.
27. Chief Engineer (Flood Control), Assam.
28. Chief Engineer, Electricity, Madras.
29. Chief Engineer, Electricity, Mysore.
30. Chief Engineer, Electricity, Kerala.
31. Chief Engineer, Electricity, Uttar Pradesh.
32. Chief Engineer, Kosi Project.
33. Chief Engineer (Irrigation), Punjab.
34. Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Kerala.
35. Chief Electrical Engineer, Damodar Valley Corporation.
36. Chief Engineer, Electricity, Bihar.

Member-Secretary

37. Member (Design and Research), Central Water and Power Commission.

Coordination Board of Ministers:

Chairman

1. Union Minister for Irrigation and Power.

Member

2. Union Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power.
3. Minister in charge of Irrigation and Power, Bihar.
4. Minister for Irrigation and Power, Punjab.
5. Minister for Irrigation and Power, Rajasthan.
6. Minister for Irrigation, Uttar Pradesh.
7. Minister for Public Works, Bombay.
8. Minister for Public Works, Madhya Pradesh.
9. Minister for Public Works, Mysore.
10. Minister for Irrigation and Waterways, West Bengal.

11. Minister for Electricity, Madras.
12. Minister for Development, Jammu and Kashmir.
13. Minister in charge of Planning and Development and Electricity, Assam.
14. Minister for Irrigation and Power, Andhra Pradesh.
15. Minister for Works, Orissa.
16. Minister for Public Works, Kerala.

Secretary

Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

Additional Secretary

Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission.

Joint Secretary

Member (Design and Research), Central Water and Power Commission.

ORDER

Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to all State Governments, all the Ministries of Government of India, Prime Minister's Secretariat, the Private and Military Secretaries to the President, Cabinet Secretariat, Parliament Secretariat, the Planning Commission and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India and that the State Governments be requested to publish it in the State Gazettes for general information.

T. SIVASANKAR, Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS
(Department of Transport)

(Transport Wing)

TRAINING SHIP

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 21st June, 1957

No. 21-MT(13)/57.—In this Ministry's Notification No. 21-MT(13)/57 dated the 31st May 1957, for the name "Shri S. N. Kajrolkar" substitute "Shri N. S. Kajrolkar".

S. K. GHOSH, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

New Delhi, the 3rd June 1957

No. 16-20/57-S.

RULES TO REGULATE THE METHODS OF RECRUITMENT TO THE SURVEY OF INDIA

CLASS I**Part I—General**

1. These rules may be called the Survey of India Class I (Recruitment Rules).

2. For the purpose of these rules—

- (a) "Government" means the Government of India.
- (b) "The Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission (India).
- (c) The "Service" means the Survey of India, Class I.

The various grades of posts included in the Service, their classification, pay scales and special conditions of Service, shall be as included in Appendix I to these rules.

- (d) "Scheduled Castes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India vide (Appendix VI).

(e) "Scheduled Tribes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India vide (Appendix VII).

3. The Service shall be recruited by the following methods:—

- (i) By competitive examination held in India in accordance with Part II of these Rules.
- (ii) By promotion or transfer from another service or department in accordance with Part III of these Rules.
- (ii) By appointment of Corps of Engineer Officers of the Defence Ministry in accordance with the Survey of India (Recruitment from Corps of Engineer Officers) Rules 1950.

4. Subject to the provisions of Rule 3, Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies, or such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period, and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

5. Appointments to the Service made otherwise than by promotion will be subject to orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation in the services for specific sections of the people.

Part II—Recruitment by Competitive Examination

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such times and places as prescribed in the Notice issued by the Commission. Every such Notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to the examination may, at the discretion of the Commission, be limited to such number, not being less than 200, as the Commission may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination, and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants and to the adequate representation of the various sections of the people.

8. A candidate must apply to be admitted to the examination before such date, in such manner, and in such form, as the Commission may prescribe.

9. A candidate must be either

- (i) a citizen of India, or
- (ii) a subject of Sikkim, or
- (iii) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or former French possession in India, or
- (iv) a person of Indian Origin who has migrated from Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling in India.

Note 1.—The appointment of candidates in categories (iii) and (iv) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India. The certificate of eligibility in respect of candidates belonging to category (iv) will be valid only for a period of one year from the date of his appointment beyond which he would be retained in service only if he has become a citizen of India. Certificates of eligibility will not, however, be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any one of the following categories:—

- (i) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before the 18th July, 1948, and have ordinarily been residing in India since then.
- (ii) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after the 18th July 1948 but before the 30th September 1948, and got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed.
- (iii) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, viz., 26th January, 1950 and who have continued in such service since then. Any such person who re-entered or may re-enter such service with break after the 26th January, 1950, will, however, require certificates of eligibility in the usual way.

Note 2.—A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

10. (i) A candidate for the examination must have attained the age of 20 years and must not have attained the age of 25 years on the 1st August, 1957 i.e., he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August, 1932, and not later than 1st August, 1937.

(ii) If a candidate is already employed in the Survey of India Department, a concession in age upto a maximum of 3 years will be given i.e., he can compete upto the age of 28 provided his application is recommended by his Department.

NOTE.—The upper age limits prescribed above are relaxable:—

(i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

(ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at five previous examinations or has in addition appeared at three more examinations under the age concession applicable to departmental candidates.

(iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at ten previous examinations or has in addition appeared at three more examinations under the age concession applicable to departmental candidates.

(iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving the education through the medium of French.

(v) Upto a medium of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

SAVE AS PROVIDED ABOVE THE AGE LIMITS PRESCRIBED CAN IN NO CASE BE RELAXED

11. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his character is such as to make him suitable for appointment to the Service.

12. A candidate must—

(a) possesses a B.A. or B.Sc. degree with Mathematics as one of the subjects or a degree in Engineering of a university approved by Government [*vide* Appendix II (A)]; or

(b) have passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have any other educational qualifications recognised by that institution as exempting from passing these Sections; or

(c) have obtained an Engineering degree of one of the universities mentioned in Appendix II(B) under the conditions prescribed in that Appendix; or

(d) have obtained a Diploma of Faraday House, London; or

(e) have obtained the Honours Diplomas in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of Loughborough College, Leicestershire. The

diploma will be accepted subject to the condition that the candidate has passed the common preliminary examination or has been exempted therefrom.

Provided that in exceptional cases the Commission may treat as a qualified candidate, a candidate who, though he has not all or any of the qualifications prescribed in this rule, has passed examination conducted by other institutions of a standard which in the opinion of the Commission justifies his admission to the examination.

NOTE.—Candidates who have appeared at an examination the passing of which would render them eligible to appear at this examination may apply for admission to this examination. Candidates who intend to appear at such a qualifying examination may also apply provided the qualifying examination is completed before the commencement of this examination. The applications of such candidates will be accepted provisionally and they will be required to furnish proof of having passed the examination as soon as possible and in any case not later than two months after the commencement of this examination.

13. (a) No male candidate who has more than one wife living shall be eligible for appointment to the Service on the results of this competitive examination unless the Government of India after being satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt any male candidate from the operation of this rule.

(b) No female candidate who has married a person having already a wife living shall be eligible for appointment on the results of this competitive examination unless the Government of India after being satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt any female candidate from the operation of this rule.

14. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health, of strong physique, capable of hard outdoor work, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient discharge of his duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who after such medical examination as may be prescribed by the competent authority is found not to satisfy these requirements will not be appointed.

Only those candidates who are successful in the examination and are likely to be appointed will be medically examined.

NOTE.—In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the medical test to which candidates will be subjected before appointment and of the standard required can be had from the Commission.

15. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

16. A candidate found guilty of impersonation or of submitting fabricated documents or documents which have been tampered with or of making statements which are incorrect or false or suppressing material information or of using or attempting to use unfair means in the examination hall or otherwise resorting to any other irregular or improper means for obtaining admission to the examination may, in addition to rendering himself liable to a criminal prosecution, be debarred either permanently or for a specified period:—

(a) by the Commission from admission to any examination or appearance at any interview held by the Commission for selection of candidates; and

(b) by the Central Government from employment under the Government.

17. No recommendations except those required in the application form will be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by any means may disqualify him for admission.

18. Candidates must pay the fees prescribed in Appendix III. No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained except to the ex-

tent stated in that Appendix, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

19. The examination for appointment under these rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in the regulations which form Appendix IV to these Rules.

20. Candidates who qualify at the written examination conducted by the Commission shall appear before a Selection Board which will be constituted by the Commission to select Candidates for appointment to the Service.

21. After every examination the Commission shall make a list of the candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate, and in that order so many candidates upto the number of unreserved vacancies announced under rule 6 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination and are considered by the Government to be suitable in all other respects shall be appointed.

For the purposes of rule 3 of these Rules appointments to vacancies to be filled by specific sections of the people shall be made by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, in the order of merit of the candidates belonging to the particular section or sections provided they have qualified in the examination and are in all respects suitable for employment.

Success in the examination confers no right to an appointment, unless Government are satisfied after such enquiry as may be considered necessary, that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the Service.

22. Every candidate selected for appointment will be required to execute a security bond in the prescribed form as in Appendix V to the effect that he will serve in any country and when required to do so with a required to execute a security bond in the prescribed that he will not resign or leave the service during the period of probation nor for five years from the date of being permanently appointed and thereafter never during the field season. The candidate will be liable for certain penalties in default of these conditions; the amounts prescribed for which may vary from Rs. 1,400 to Rs. 4,500 and will also provide a surety for the liabilities during the period of probation and the following five years after permanent appointment.

23. (a) Appointment will be made on probation for a period of 2 years subject to the provisions of sub-rule (c) below during which the Probationer will undergo a course in Surveying.

(b) During that period the Probationer's work will be assessed departmentally from time to time, and if, in the opinion of the Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is found unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him after apprising him of the grounds on which it is proposed to do so and giving him an opportunity to show cause in writing before such orders are passed. The Commission shall be consulted before final orders discharging a probationer are passed.

(c) After successfully completing the course of training referred to in (a) above, Probationers shall sit for such practical and theoretical tests in Survey work as may be prescribed from time to time by the Surveyor General of India. Failure in those tests will result in discharge unless Government agree to extend the probationary period to allow the candidate to have a second and last attempt.

(d) Probationers will also be required to pass a test in Hindi before confirmation.

(e) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (c) above, the period of probation shall continue as an agreement from month to month terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

(f) If the power to make appointment in the service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this rule.

21. Seniority.—(1) On the first appointment an officer will be in the grade of Deputy Superintending Surveyor (formerly Assistant Superintendent) in Class I Service of the Survey of India.

(2) The seniority of military officers *inter se* will remain the same as in the Army.

(3) The seniority of military officers *vis-a-vis* directly recruited civilian officers will be determined by the year of allotment which will depend—

(i) in the case of military officers, on the date of first commission including antedate if any; and

(ii) in the case of directly recruited civilian officers, on the date of appointment antedated by two years.

(4) Civilian officers directly recruited on the results of any one examination will be junior to those recruited on the results of earlier examinations and senior to those recruited on the results of later examination, the seniority *inter se* of those, recruited in any one year being determined according to the order of merit in which they are placed by the Union Public Service Commission in the qualifying examination.

(5) Among those allotted to the same year, military officers will rank senior to directly recruited civilian officers.

Part III.—Recruitment by promotion or transfer from another Service/Department.

25. Recruitment by promotion shall be made by selection on merit from among Survey of India Class II officers on the recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee including (where necessary) a Member of the Commission who will act as Chairman. The Officer(s) selected will be appointed by Government.

26. Recruitment by transfer from other Service shall, if necessary, be made by Government after consultation with the Commission where necessary.

27. If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this part of these Rules.

28. The provision of Rule 22 shall also apply to persons appointed to the Service by promotion from Class II Service.

APPENDIX I

Details regarding various grades of posts included in the Service, the scales of pay attached to them, Conditions of Service, Salary, Leave, Provident Fund, etc. and the Composition of the Cadre of the Survey of India, Class I Service.

1. Scales of pay—

(i) Surveyor General—Rs. 2000-125-2250.

(ii) Directors—Rs. 1300-60-1600 with one selection grade post on scale of pay of Rs. 1600-100-1800.

(iii) Deputy Directors—Rs. 1000-50-1400.

(iv) Superintending Surveyors—Rs. 600-40-1000-1000-1050-1050-1100-1100-1150.

(v) Probationers and Deputy Superintending Surveyors—Rs. 350-350-380-380-30-590-E.B.-30-770-40-850.

2. Promotion.—Promotion to the grade of Superintending Surveyor will be regulated in the following manner:—

(1) The posts of Superintending Surveyor will be treated as "Non-selection" posts for the purpose of promotion of Corps of Engineers Officers and the civilian direct recruits and substantive promotions will be made on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness of these two categories of officers without reference to the Departmental Promotion Committee.

(2) No Deputy Superintending Surveyor shall be considered for substantive promotion to the grade of Superintending Surveyor unless he has successfully completed two years' probation and a further period of three years' service in the grade of Deputy Superintending Surveyor or any other equivalent service.

N.B.—Equivalent service refers to actual survey work either in the Army or in Survey of India as a gazetted officer.

(3) In making officiating promotion to the grade of Superintending Surveyor, preference will be given to officers on the basis of the number of years of actual survey work done by them irrespective of their position in the seniority list provided a senior officer possessing the requisite number of years of qualifying service is not available.

(4) No officer will ordinarily be appointed to officiate as Superintending Surveyor unless he has put in the qualifying service referred to in clause (2). If it is necessary to appoint such an officer to be in charge of a working party, a post of Deputy Superintending Surveyor in charge will be created keeping the post of Superintending Surveyor in abeyance and a special pay of 20 per cent. of the officers' pay or Rs. 100 p.m. whichever is less shall be attached to the post, provided that the total emoluments shall not be more than what the officer would have drawn if he had been appointed as Superintending Surveyor.

(5) Substantive promotion from the grade of Deputy Superintending Surveyor to that of Superintending Surveyor will be made in accordance with the established order of seniority in accordance with rule 8.

(6) Promotion from the Superintending Surveyor's grade to the next higher grade of Deputy Director and above shall be made on the recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee.

(7) Conditions of service and leave and pension are those described in the Fundamental Rules and Civil Service Regulations, respectively, subject to such modifications as may be made by Government from time to time.

(8) Conditions of Provident Fund are those laid down in the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules, subject to such modifications as may be made by Government from time to time.

(9) The Composition of the Class I Cadre is under consideration.

APPENDIX II-A

List of Universities approved by the Government of India

Indian Universities

Any University incorporated by an Act of the Central or of a Part A or Part B State Legislature in India.

NOTE 1.—The following have also been recognised provisionally as equivalent to the Bachelor of Arts degree of a recognized University:—

Alankar of Gurukul University, Kangri, Hardwar.

Jamia Sanadi of Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, with effect from 3rd December, 1946.

Shastri of Kashi Vidyapith, Banaras.

French Examination "Baccalaureat"

NOTE 2.—The following diplomas awarded by the All India Council for Technical Education have also been recognised as equivalent to the corresponding degree of a recognised university as indicated below:—

| Name of Diploma | Equivalent recognised degree |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Diploma in Commerce. | Bachelor's degree in Commerce. |
| Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering. | Degree in Civil Mechanical or Electrical Engineering as the case may be. |

UNIVERSITY IN BURMA

THE UNIVERSITY OF RANGOON

English and Welsh Universities

The Universities of Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Oxford, Reading, Sheffield and Wales.

Scottish Universities

The Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews.

Irish Universities

The University of Dublin (Trinity College)

The National University of Dublin.

The Queen's University, Belfast.

Universities in Pakistan

The University of Punjab.

The Dacca University.

The University of Sind.

APPENDIX II-B

List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination [vide paragraph 12 (c)].

Aberdeen.—B. Sc. Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Cambridge.—Ordinary degree B.A. in engineering provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.

Durham.—B.Sc. in Marine Engineering.

Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).

NOTE.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years' study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years' study will not, however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

APPENDIX III

Fees

Candidates seeking admission to the examination must pay the following fees:—

(a) To the Commission:

- (i) Re. 1/- when asking for application form and connected documents. This amount should be paid to the Commission by Money Order. Local candidates, however, may pay cash at the counter. The Commission will not accept payment made otherwise.
- (ii) Rs. 81.50 Rs. 19.62 in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form. This amount should be paid by means of Treasury Receipt or CROSSED Indian Postal Orders payable to Secretary, Union Public Service Commission. The Commission will not accept payment made otherwise.

(b) To the Medical Board:—

Rs. 16/- before examination by a Medical Board, if selected for appointment. This amount should be paid in cash to the Medical Board concerned at the time of the Medical examination.

2. Once an application has been considered by the Commission and the decision communicated to the candidate no claim from the candidate for a refund of the fee paid by him to the Commission will ordinarily be entertained nor can this fee be held in reserve for any other examination or selection. If, however, a candidate is not admitted to the examination by the Commission, a refund of Rs. 75/- (Rs. 18.75 in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) will be made to him.

3. The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re. 1/- however, must be paid even by a displaced person when asking the Commission for form and this amount will be refundable to him if on receipt of this application, his claim to be a displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his fee is remitted.

APPENDIX IV

A—The Examination shall be conducted according to the following plan:—

Part I

Compulsory papers up to a total of 1350 marks.

Part II

Optional papers up to a total of 600 marks.

Part III

Personality test for such candidates as may be called by the Union Public Service Commission carrying a maximum of 300 marks.

B—The following will be the subjects for the written examination:—

| | Compulsory | Time | Maximum Marks |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|---------------|
| 1. | General English | 3 hours | 300 |
| 2. | Pure Mathematics | 3 hours | 300 |
| 3. | Applied Mathematics | 3 hours | 300 |
| 4. | Mensuration | 1½ hours | 100 |
| 5. | Physics | 3 hours | 250 |
| 6. | General Knowledge and Current Affairs | 2 hours | 100 |
| Optional one of the following:— | | | |
| I | HIGHER MATHEMATICS | | |
| | (i) Pure Mathematics | 3 hours | 300 |
| | (ii) Applied Mathematics | 3 hours | 300 |
| II | SURVEY | | |
| | (i) Theoretical | 3 hours | 300 |
| | (ii) Practical | ... | 300 |

Note (i).—Marks in General English include 50 marks for good and legible writing.

Note (ii).—All question papers must be answered in English.

Note (iii).—Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstances will they be allowed the help of an amanuensis (scribe) to write down answers for them.

2. The syllabus for the examination will be as shown in the attached Schedule.

3. The standard of examination in Pure Mathematics and Applied Mathematics will be that of a pass degree examination of an Indian University. The standard of examination in Higher Mathematics will be that of an Honours degree examination of an Indian University. The standard of examination of Physics will be that of Intermediate examination.

4. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all subjects at the examination.

5. The Commission will summon at their discretion only those candidates whom they consider suitable for interview for the Personality Test.

6. Special attention will be paid in the Personality Test to assessing the candidate's personal rather than his intellectual qualities and capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other qualities such as of typographical sense and the desire to explore unknown and out of the way places including mountaineering, mental and physical energy powers of practical application and integrity of character. Weight will be given to the games and University Training Corps/National Cadet Corps records of the candidates.

7. From the marks assigned to each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary, in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

8. Deductions up to 5 per cent. of the maximum marks for the written subjects will be made for illegible handwriting.

9. Credit will be given for good English, including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are specially devoted to English.

SCHEDULE

SYLLABUS

Subject for the Examination

1. General English

Questions will be set to test the candidate's comprehension of modern English prose of the Pass B.A. compulsory English standard and his capacity to express himself in simple correct English. The exercises set will usually include descriptive essays; letter writing and précis or summary of a passage of given length.

2. Pure Mathematics

The questions will be of a type to test a candidate's power of applying the fundamental principles of the subject rather than his knowledge of bookwork and standard methods.

Algebra.—Binomial, Exponential, and Logarithmic series. Simple tests of convergence of series. Simple cases of summation of series. Elementary properties of Determinants and their application to the solution of linear equations. Relations between the roots and coefficients of equations. Simple transformations and the evaluation of symmetric functions.

Trigonometry.—De Moivre's theorem for rational indices. Inverse Circular functions. Hyperbolic functions. Simple cases of summation of trigonometric series.

Geometry.—Analytical Geometry of the straight line, the circle, the parabola, the ellipse and the hyperbola treated with the help of rectangular co-ordinates. The reduction of the general equation of the second degree, Polar equation of the Conic.

Differential Calculus.—Definition of Differential Coefficient. Differentiation of functions of single variable. Successive Differentiation Taylor's and Maclaurin's Theorems and their simpler applications. Differentials and their applications to small errors. Evaluation of functions which assume an indeterminate form. Differentiation of implicit functions. Partial differentiation. Maxima and Minima Values of functions of one variable. Tangents, Normals. Asymptotes. Curvature, Singular points, Tracing of curves.

Integral Calculus and Differential equation.—Integration of simple functions of a single variable. Integration of rational functions. Determination of lengths of plane curves and areas bounded by them. Volumes and surfaces of solids of revolutions. Simpson's rule for approximate integration. Differential equations of the 1st order. Linear equations with constant coefficients. Applications to Geometry, Mechanics and Physics.

3. Applied Mathematics

Statics.—Statics of a rigid lamina; composition and resolution of forces, parallel forces moments and couples; reduction of a given system of coplanar forces; centre of gravity, conditions of equilibrium; friction; simple frameworks, including the use of graphical methods; simple cases of virtual work.

Dynamics.—Graphical methods for motion with varying speed, uniformly accelerated motion, application of calculus to simple cases of motion in a straight line; relative velocity; uniform circular and simple harmonic motion; free motion under gravity; simple and conical pendulums; momentum; friction; work energy; power; impact.

Hydrostatics.—Fluid pressure. Pressure on surfaces. Centre of Pressure of triangle rectangle and circle. Equilibrium of floating bodies. Atmospheric pressure.

4. Measurement

Linear, square and solid measures. The mensuration of lines, such as perimeters and diagonals of common figure. The calculation of areas. The contents of solid bodies. Mensuration of prisons. Pyramids. Cylinders. Cones and spheres.

The application of the principles of mensuration to problems met with in professional practice, such as, rainfall, drainage, ventilation, earth work and builders work.

5. Physics

Mechanics and Properties of Matter.—Rectilinear Motion. Composition of Motions Inertia and Momentum. Newton's Laws of Motion; Units and Measurement of Force. Motion in a circle. Centrifugal force. Gravitation and Gravity. Simple harmonic motion. Simple pendulum. Work, energy and power. Friction. Composition and Resolution of Forces including Parallel Forces. Centre of Gravity. Conditions of Equilibrium. Stable, Unstable and Neutral Equilibrium. Simple illustrations or Conditions of Equilibrium, as in Pulley and Inclined Plane. Lever. Wheel and Axle. Screw, Balance. General properties of solids, liquids and gases. Elasticity of Volume Young's Modulus. Pressure in Liquid its variation with depth Pressures on Immersed and Floating Bodies. Transmission of Liquid Pressure; Hydraulic Press. Principle of Archimedes. Density. Specific Gravity. Simple qualitative experiments on Surface Tension, idea of viscosity. Relation between volume and Pressure in gases. Atmospheric Pressure. Elementary principles of the Aeroplane. Diffusion and Osmosis.

Heat.—Heat and effect of heat. Definition of Temperature. Difference between heat and temperature. Construction and use of instruments for the measurement of Temperature. Scales of temperature. Expansion of solids liquids and gases with rise of temperature. Quantity of Heat; Specific Heat; Change of State. Latent Heat. Bunsen's Ice Calorimeter. Vapour Pressure. Boiling point. Hygrometry; Relative humidity. Dew point. Formation of Cloud, Fog and Dew. Transference of heat-conduction; Definition of thermal conductivity, convection, Radiation. Newton's Law of Cooling. Mechanical equivalent of Heat and its determination by simple mechanical method. Joule's experiment. The principle of Steam-Engine and Internal Combustion Engine.

Light.—Propagation of light. Laws of Reflection and Refraction. Reflection at Plane and Spherical surfaces and formation of Images. Refraction at plane Surfaces, Spherical surfaces and prisms. Minimum Deviation. The formation of Images by Single lenses. Eye, Defects of Eye. Long and short Sight and their correction by Lenses. The combination of two Lenses to form a Telescope or Microscope; The photographic camera; Projection lantern; Epidiascope; Binoculars. Sextant. Chromatic Dispersion, typical spectra; Spectroscope. Photometry. Velocity of light.

Sound.—Production of Sound and its Transmission through Material Media. Nature of Wave motion; Transverse and Longitudinal Waves. Characteristics of Waves; Loudness. Pitch and Quality of tones. Experimental determination of the velocity of Sound in Air. Effect of change of temperature on the Velocity. Echo. Determination of Frequency by simple methods. Experimental investigation of the fundamental vibrations of strings by means of Sonometer. Experimental investigation of the vibrations of Air Pipes by Resonance to Tuning Forks; Organ Pipes Position of Nodes and Antinodes. Beates. The Diatonic Scale. Principles of a Gramophone.

Magnetism and Electricity.—Properties of Magnets. Simple Phenomena of Magnetism and of Magnetic Induction. Methods of magnetisation. Magnetic Field. Lines of Force. Law of magnetic force. Deflection. Magnetometer in End-on and Broad-side-on positions. Vibration Magnetometer. Determination of H. Earth as a Magnet. Declination, Dip and Intensity, Simple Phenomena of Electrified Bodies. Conduction and

Insulation. Electrification by Friction and by induction. Wimshurst Machine. Quantity of Electricity. Distribution of Electrification on Conductors. Electric Field. The inverse Square Law of Electric Force. Potential. Capacity, Specific Inductive capacity; simple condensers; Leyden Jars. Electro-pherous. Energy of Charged Condensers. Electric Discharge. Electric current. The various Cells. Accumulators. Magnetic Field of Current. Measurement of Current; Galvanometers. Electromotive Force. Difference of Potential, Resistance. Ohm's Law, Volt. Ohm; Ampeer, Measurement of resistance by Wheatstone Bridge. Potentiometer. Resistances in Series and Parallel. Voltmeters and Ammeters. Arrangement of Lights and Fans in an Electric Circuit. Heating effects of currents. Joule's Law. Chemical effects of Currents. Faraday's Laws of Electrolysis. Principle of Thermopile. Action on current Circuits in a Magnetic Field. Electro-magnetic Induction. Faraday's Law. Lenze's Law. Induction Coll. Principles of Dynamo and electric motor. Telegraph and Telephones. Elementary principles of Wireless Telegraphy. Simple experiments on the Discharge of Electricity through Gases at Low Pressure. X-Rays and simple idea of electron.

6. General Knowledge and current Affairs.

Knowledge of current events and of such matters of everyday observation and experience in their scientific aspects as may be expected of an educated person who has not made a special study of any scientific subject. The paper will also include questions on Indian History and Geography of a nature which candidates should be able to answer without special study.

7. Higher Mathematics.

(The standard will be that of an Honours Degree of an Indian University).

1. Pure Mathematics

(a) Algebra, Trigonometry and Theory of Equations: Convergence of Infinite series and Infinite Products, Absolute and Uniform Convergence. Continued Fraction, Summation of series, Determinants.

De Molver's Theorem and its applications, Inverse circular functions, Hyperbolic functions, Summation of Trigonometric series and Expansion of $\sin a$ and $\cos a$ as infinite products.

Relations between the Roots and Co-efficients of Equations, simple Transformations and Evaluation of symmetric functions, Algebraic Solutions of Cubic and Biquadratic Equations, Horner's Process, Sturm's Theorem.

(b) Pure Plane Geometry and Analytical Geometry of two and three Dimensions:

Projection, Cross-ratios, Perspective, Harmonic section, Involution, General Properties of Conics, Reciprocation, Circular points at Infinity, Inversion.

Conics in General, Areal, Trilinear and Homogeneous co-ordinates, Tangential Equations, Invariants and Co-variants.

The Plane, Straight Line, Sphere, Cone, Cylinder, Conicoids referred to their Principal Axes.

(c) Differential and Integral Calculus and Differential Equations:

Differentiation of a function of a single variable, Successive Differentiation, Partial Differentiation, Differentiation of Implicit functions, Taylor's and Maclaurin's Theorems, Maxima and Minima of functions of one or more variables including Lagrange's method of Undetermined Multipliers, Tangents, Normals, Asymptotes, Curvature including Evolutes and Involutes, Envelopes, Singular Points, Tracing of Curves.

Integration of functions of a Single Variable, Integration of Rational fractions, Reduction formulae, Rectification and Quadrature, Surfaces and Volumes of Solids of Revolution, Definite Integrals including Beta and Gamma functions, Differentiation under the Integral sign.

Differential Equation of the first Order and their Singular Solution, Linear Equations with Constant or Variable Homogeneous Co-efficients, Applications to Geometry and Mechanics, Exact Equations, Linear Differential Equations of the second Order including the method of variation of parameters.

2. APPLIED MATHEMATICS

(a) *Statics (including Theory of Attractions and Potentials) and Hydrostatics:*

Statics of a Rigid Lamina, Centre of Gravity, Friction, Equilibrium of Strings in two Dimensions, Forces in three Dimensions, Poinsot's Central Axis, Wrenches, Principle of Virtual Work, Stable and Unstable Equilibrium.

Attractions and Potentials of Rod, Discs, Spheres, Spherical Shells, Theorems of Gauss, Laplace and Poisson.

Fluid Pressure, Pressures on Plane and Curved Surfaces, Centre of Pressure, Equilibrium of Floating Bodies, Meta Centre, Stability of Equilibrium, Atmospheric Pressure.

(b) *Dynamics of a Particle and Elementary Rigid Dynamics:*

Elementary Kinematics, Components of velocity and acceleration of a Particle in Rectangular, Cartesian and Polar Co-ordinates, Uniformly accelerated motion in a Straight Line, Parabola and Circle, Impact, Simple Harmonic Motion, Planetary Motion, Disturbed Elliptic motion, Constrained motion, Moments and Products of Inertia, De Lambert's Principle, Motion about a fixed Axis, Compound Pendulum, Centre of Percussion.

8. Surveying

1. Theoretical

Description, care and use of Field Survey Instruments, Methods by which instruments are adjusted and the reasons for these Methods.

Principle of Primary Triangulation and of Triangulation of Lesser Precision used directly to control Surveys.

Principles of Traversing including Traversing of precision and Traversing to control Large Scale and topographical Surveys.

Tachymetric and Subtense Methods of Providing Survey control.

Astronomical Methods for position fixing and azimuth determination used in surveying.

Computation of triangulation traverse and astronomical observations for azimuth, using Spherical, Lambert or Cassini Co-ordinate Systems.

Sources of error in Survey frame-works and simple methods for their adjustment.

Common Map Projections and Grids.

Plane Tabling.

Methods used in Large Scale Surveys.

Theory of Air Surveys, using both vertical and oblique air photographs.

Planimetric and Height Control Methods suitable for Air Surveys.

Fair Mapping Methods.

Common methods of Map Reproduction.

2. Practical

Setting up and making observations with

(a) A theodolite; (b) A Level.

(a) may include simple sun or star observations.

Setting up and demonstrating the use of a Plane Table and connected instruments.

Use of an Air Survey Stereoscopic vision.

Demonstrating the use of

(a) Slotted Template.

(b) Precision Topographical Stereoscope.

(c) Parallax Bar.

(d) Parallax Scales.

Use of Computing Machines in common use (e.g. Single Marchant, Brunsviga Facit).

Preparation of Minor Control Plot from vertical photographs by the Radial Line Method, using about four Photographs. Scaling of this plot between two or more ground control points.

Use of Co-ordinatograph.

Pointing out important constellations without the aid of a star chart at any time of the year and carrying out a night march using a prismatic compass.

APPENDIX V

SURVEY OF INDIA

Security Bond to be executed by a candidate on Government accepting him for appointment in the Class I Service of the Survey of India.

KNOW ALL MEN BY these presents that we son of

(hereinafter called "the candidate" which expression shall include his heirs, executors and administrators) and son of

(hereinafter called "the surety" which expression shall include his heirs, executors and administrators) are held and firmly bound unto the President of India (hereinafter called "the Government" which expression shall include his successors in office and assigns) in the sum as stipulated herein-after, to be paid to the Government which payment to be well and truly made we hereby bind ourselves jointly, severally and each of us binds his personal representatives firmly by these presents signed by us on this day of 195 .

WHEREAS the candidate has been selected by the Government, for appointment on probation or in an officiating capacity in the Class I Service of the Survey of India in consideration of the candidate and the surety agreeing (which they have done verbally and hereby confirm by signing these presents) to the following terms, viz.:—

(1) On appointment the candidate shall accept liability for active Military service in or with the Armed forces of the Republic of India and shall enlist in the Survey Group of the Territorial Army or any other Corresponding Organisation in the Army Reserve when formed, as the Surveyor General of India may direct.

(2) That the candidate shall be on probation in officiating capacity for the prescribed period and shall in accordance with the orders and directions of the officers under whom he is placed to do his best to acquire the requisite technical training to qualify for permanent retention in the Survey of India.

(3) That if the candidate shall resign or leave the service during such probation or officiating appointment except with the approval of the Government of India on the recommendation of the Surveyor General of India, the candidate and the surety will pay to the Government a sum of Rs. 1,400 (Rupees one thousand and four hundred only) for every year or part of a year during which the probationary service shall have continued in order to recoup the Government the expenses incurred on account of the candidate.

(4) That the candidate shall, if his probationary officiating service is approved and he is selected for a permanent appointment in the Survey of India, continue in that service for a period of five years. If he resigns at any time during the period of five years following his confirmation he and the surety will be liable to refund to the Government a sum of Rs. 4,500 (Rupees four thousand and five hundred only) minus a fifth part thereof for each completed year of service after the date of his confirmation.

That the candidate has made himself acquainted with and accepts the terms of service for Class I Officers of the Survey of India and shall observe and perform the regulations of that service for the time being in force and applicable to his case.

(5) Further that during the period of service to follow if the candidate resigns his service during field season (the decision of the Surveyor General of India as to what is the field season being final and binding on the parties) he shall refund a sum of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees one thousand only) provided that no liability will attach to the surety for any resignation by the candidate of his employment after a period of five years following his confirmation in his appointment. Resignation at any time will be subject to the exigencies of the service permitting it.

(6) That the candidate shall be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Republic of India and to the Constitution of India as by Law established and shall serve wherever he is ordered to serve by land or sea or air including active military service with a mobilized survey unit and shall obey all commands of officer set over him. On breach of this condition the candidate shall be liable to dismissal from service and the candidate and his surety shall also be liable to pay to the Government of the sums mentioned in clauses (3), (4) and (5) as the case may be. For the purposes of the three last mentioned clauses a breach of the present condition, shall have the same effect as resignation by the candidate referred to in the said clauses.

Further that on breach of the present condition at any time after the period mentioned in clause (4) the candidate shall be liable to dismissal from service and also to pay to Government the sum of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees one thousand only).

(7) That it is hereby agreed and declared that the decision of the Government as to whether the candidate has or has not performed and observed the obligations, stipulations, provisions and conditions of the hereinbefore recited agreement shall be final and binding.

(8) The candidate accepts the conditions of service for the Class I Officers of the Survey of India and shall observe and perform the regulations of that service for the time being in force and subject thereto the provisions of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules from time to time in force or any rules made thereunder shall apply to the extent to which they are applicable to the service hereby provided for and the decision of the Government as to their applicability shall be final. The candidate shall obey the Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

NOW THE ABOVE WRITTEN OBLIGATION is conditioned to be void in case the candidate shall perform and observe the terms and conditions hereinbefore mentioned AND IT IS FURTHER DECLARED that this Bond or obligation is executed under the orders of the Government of India and is given for the performance of a public duty in which the public are interested within the meaning of the exception to Section 74 of the Indian Contract Act (IX of 1872). Signed and delivered at

(Signature of candidate)
In the presence of*

(Signature of Surety)

1.

2.

1.

2.

Signed by.....

(Name and designation).
Signature

for and on behalf of the President.

In the presence of*

1.

2.

1.

2.

*Signature, address and designation of two witnesses in each case.

APPENDIX VI

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes if he belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the State (or area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES ANDHRA PRADESH

- Throughout the State:—
 - Chalavadi
 - Chamar, Mochi or Muchi
 - Madiga
 - Mala
- Throughout the State except Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda districts:—
 - Adi Andhra
 - Adi Dravida
 - Arundhatiya

- Bariki
- Bavuri
- Chachati
- Chandala
- Dandas
- Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano
- Ghasi, Haddi or Relli Chachandl
- Godagall
- Godari
- Gosangl
- Jaggall
- Jambuvulu
- Madesi Kuruva or Madari Kuruva
- Malu Dasu
- Madiga Dasu and Mashteen
- Matangi
- Mundala
- Paky or Moti
- Pambada or Pambanda
- Pamidi
- Panchama or Pariah
- Relli
- Samban
- Sapru
- Thotl

3. In the districts of Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda:—

- Anamuk
- Aray (Mala)
- Arwa Mala
- Beda (Budga) Jangam
- Bindla
- Byagara
- Chambhar
- Dakkal (Dokkalwar)
- Dhor
- Ellamalwar (Yellammalawandlu)
- Holey
- Holey Dasari
- Kolupulvandlu
- Mahar
- Mala Dasari
- Mala Hannal
- Malajangam
- Mala Masti
- Mala Sale (Netkani)
- Mala Sanyasi
- Mang
- Mang Garodi
- Manne
- Mashti
- Methar
- Mitha Ayyalvar
- Samagara
- Sindhollu (Chindollu).

ASSAM

Throughout the State:—

- Bansphor
- Bhuinmali or Mall
- Brittial-Bania or Bania
- Dhupi or Dhobi
- Dugla or Dhloti
- Hira
- Jalkeot
- Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo
- Kalbarita or Jaliya
- Lalbegi
- Mahara
- Mehtar or Bhangi
- Muchi or Rishi
- Namasudra
- Patni
- Sutradhar.

BIHAR

Throughout the State:—

- Bantar
- Bauri
- Bhogta
- Chamar or Mochi
- Chaupal
- Dabgar
- Dhobi
- Dom or Dhangad
- Dusadh, including Dhari or Dharhi
- Ghasi
- Halalkhor
- Hari, Mehtar or Bhangi
- Kanjar
- Kurariar

15. Lalbegi
16. Musahar
17. Nat
18. Pan or sawasi
19. Pasi
20. Rajwar
21. Turi

2. In Patna and Tirhut divisions, and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Palamau and Purnea:—
Bhumij.

3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau Districts:—
Bhuiya

BOMBAY

1. Throughout the State except the district of Buldana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir, Osmanabad, Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zalawad, Gohilwad, Sorath and Kutch:—

1. Ager
2. Bakad or Bant
3. Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadla, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Telgu Mochi, Kamati, Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Samgar.
4. Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmalli,
5. Chalvadi or Channayya
6. Chenna Dasar or Holaya Dasar
7. Dhor, Kakkayya or Kankayya
8. Garoda or Garo
9. Halleer
10. Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar
11. Holar or Valhar
12. Holaya or Holer
13. Lingader
14. Mahar, Taral or Dhegu Megu
15. Mahayavansi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar
16. Mang, Matang or Minimadig
17. Mang-Garudi
18. Merghval or Menghvar
19. Mukri
20. Nadia or Hadi
21. Pasi
22. Shenva, Chenva, Sedma or Ravat
23. Tirgar or Tirbanda
24. Turi

2. In the districts of Greater Bombay, West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Dangs, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara North, Satara South, Kolhapur, Sholapur, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri:—
Mochi

3. In the districts of Buldana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda:—

1. Bahna or Bahana
2. Balahi or Balai
3. Basor, Burud Bansor or Bansodi
4. Chamar, Chamari Mochi, Nona, Rohidas, Ramnami, Satnami, Surjyabansi or Surjyaramnami
5. Dom or Dumar
6. Dohor
7. Ganda or Gandi
8. Ghasi or Ghasia
9. Kaikadi
10. Katia or Patharia
11. Khatik, Chikwa or Chikvi
12. Madgi
13. Maher or Mehra
14. Mang, Dankhni-Mang, Mang Mahashi, Mang-Garudi, Madari, Garudi or Radhe-Mang
15. Mehtar or Bhangi
16. Sansi

4. In the districts of Akola, Amravati and Buldana:—
Bedar.

5. In the district of Bhandara:—
1. Chadar
2. Holiya

6. In the districts of Bhandara and Buldana:—
Khangar, Kanera or Mirdha.

7. In the districts of Amravati, Bhandara and Buldana:—
Koti

8. In the district of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir and Osmanabad:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala)
3. Arwa Mala
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam
5. Bindla
6. Byagara
7. Chaivadi
8. Chambhar
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar)
10. Dhor
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammalawandlu)
12. Holeya
13. Holeya Dasari
14. Kolupulvandlu
15. Madiga
16. Maher
17. Mala
18. Mala Dasari
19. Mala Hannai
20. Malajangam
21. Mala Masti
22. Mala Sale (Netkani)
23. Mala Sanyasi
24. Mang
25. Mang Garodi
26. Manne
27. Mashti
28. Mehtar
29. Mitha Ayyalvar
30. Mochi
31. Samagara
32. Sindholu (Chindollu)

9. In the districts of Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zalawad, Gohilwad and Sorath:—

1. Bawa (Dhedh) or Dedi-Sadhu
2. Bhangi or Rukhi
3. Chamadia
4. Chamar, Nalia or Kohit
5. Dangashia
6. Garoda
7. Garmatang
8. Hadi
9. Meghwal
10. Senva
11. Shemalia
12. Thori
13. Turi
14. Turi-Barot or Dhedh-Barot
15. Vankar, Dhedi or Antyaj

10. In the district of Kutch:—

1. Bhangi
2. Chamar
3. Garoda
4. Meghwal
5. Turi
6. Turi-Barot

KERLA

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Chakkiliyan
2. Kuravan, Sadhanar
3. Nayadi
4. Pallan
5. Paraiyan Parayan (Sambavar)
6. Valluvan

2. Throughout the State except Kasaragod taluk of Malabar district:—

1. Kanakkhan or Padanna
2. Panan

3. Throughout the State except Malabar district (excluding Kasaragod taluk):—

Paravan

4. Throughout the State except Malabar district:—

1. Ayyanavar
2. Bharatar
3. Boyan
4. Domban
5. Kakkalan
6. Kavara
7. Kootan (Koodan)
8. Mannan
9. Padannan
10. Palluvan
11. Pathiyan
12. Perumannan
13. Pulayan or Chera...
14. Thandan
15. Ulladan
16. Uraly
17. Vallon
18. Vannan
19. Velan
20. Vetan
21. Vetauvan

5. In Malabar district:—

1. Adi Andhra
2. Adi Dravida
3. Adi Karnataka
4. Ajila
5. Arunthathiyar
6. Baira
7. Bakuda
8. Bandi
9. Bellara
10. Chamar or Much
11. Chandala
12. Cheruman
13. Godagali
14. Godda
15. Gosangi
16. Holeya
17. Kadaiyan
18. Kalladi
19. Karimpalan
20. Koosa
21. Kudumban
22. Malla
23. Mavilan
24. Moger
25. Mundala
26. Nalakeyava
27. Pambada
28. Panchama
29. Puthirai Vannan
30. Raneyar
31. Samagara
32. Samban
33. Samman
34. Thoti

6. In Malabar district (excluding Kasaragod taluk):—

1. Gavara
2. Malayan
3. Pulaya Vettuvan

7. In Kasaragod taluk of Malabar district:—

1. Bathada
2. Hasla
3. Nalkadaya

MADHYA PRADESH

1. In the districts of Bhind, Gird, Morena, Shilpuri, Goona, Rajgarh, Shajapur, Ujjain, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Bhilsa, Indore, Dewas, Dhar, Jhabua and Nimar (M.B.):—

1. Bagri or Bagdi
2. Balai
3. Banchada
4. Barahar or Basod
5. Bargunda
6. Bedia
7. Bhangi or Mehtar
8. Bhanumati
9. Chamar, Bairwa, Bhambi, Jatav, Mochi or Regar
10. Chidar
11. Dhanuk
12. Dhed
13. Dom
14. Kanjar
15. Khatik
16. Koli or Kori
17. Kotwal
18. Maher
19. Mang or Mang Garodi
20. Mekhwal
21. Nat, Kalbella or Sepera
22. Pardhi
23. Pasi
24. Sansi
25. Zamral

2. In the districts of Chhindwara, Betul, Jabalpur, Sagar, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Balaghat, Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh:—

1. Bahna or Bahana
2. Balahi or Balai
3. Basor, Burud, Bansor or Bansodi
4. Chammar, Chamari, Mochi, Nona, Rohidas, Ramnami, Satnami, Suriyabansi or Suriyaramnami.
5. Dom or Dumar
6. Ganda or Gandi
7. Khatik, Chikwa or Chikvi
8. Mang, Dankhni-Mang, Mang, Mahashi, Mang-Garudi, Madari, Garudi or Radhe-Mang
9. Mehtar or Bhangi
10. Sansi

3. In Bilaspur district:—

Audhelia

4. In Sagar district:—

Chador

5. In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district:—
Dahait, Dahayat or Dahat

6. In the districts of Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh:—

Dewar

7. In Sagar district except Damoh sub-division thereof:—

Dhanuk

8. In Balaghat district:—

1. Dohor
2. Holiya
3. Madgi

9. In the districts of Balaghat, Bilaspur, Drug, Raipur, Surguja, Bastar and Raigarh:—
Ghasi or Ghasia10. In Balaghat, Betul, Bilaspur, Durg, Nimar, Raipur, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh districts; in Hoshangabad and Sconi-Malwa tehsils of Hoshangabad district; in Chhindwara district except in Seoni sub-division thereof; and in Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof:—
Katia or Patharia

11. In Sagar district; and in Hoshangabad and Sconi-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district:—

Khangra, Kanera or Mirdha

12. In Chhindwara, Betul, Jabalpur, Sagar, Mandla, Nimar, Balaghat, Raipur, Durg, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh districts; and in Hoshangabad district except Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof:—

Kori

13. In Chhindwara, Betul, Jabalpur, Sagar, Mandla, Nimar, Balaghat, Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg, Bastar, Surguja, and Raigarh districts; and in Hoshangabad district except Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof:—

Mahar or Mehra

14. In Sohagpur tashil of Hoshangabad district:—

Rujjar

15. In the districts of Datia, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Satna, Rewa, Sidhi and Shahdol:—

1. Basor or Bansphor
2. Beldar or Sunkar
3. Chamar, Ahirwar, Chamar Mangan, Mochi Roidas
4. Dharkar, Balmik or Lalbegi
5. Dher
6. Dom
7. Domar or Doris
8. Ghasia
9. Kuchbandhia
10. Kumhar
11. Mehtar, Bhangi or Dhanuk
12. Moghia
13. Mus Khan
14. Pasi
15. Sansia or Bedia

16. In the districts of Raisen and Sehore:—

1. Balahi
2. Bansphor or Basor
3. Basar
4. Bedia
5. Beldar
6. Chamar, Jatav or Mochi
7. Chitar
8. Dhanuk
9. Dhobi
10. Dome
11. Kanjar
12. Khatik
13. Koli or Katia
14. Mang
15. Maher
16. Methar or Bhangi
17. Pasi
18. Sansia
19. Silawat

MADRAS

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Chakkiliyan
2. Kuravan, Sidhanar
3. Nayadi
4. Pallan
5. Paralyan Parayan (Sambavar)
6. Valluvan

2. Throughout the State except Kanya Kumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district:—

1. Adi Andhra
2. Adi Dravida
3. Adi Karnataka
4. Ajila
5. Arunthathiyan
6. Baira
7. Bakuda
8. Bandi
9. Bellara
10. Chalavadi
11. Chamar or Muchi
12. Chandala
13. Cheruman
14. Devendrakulathan
15. Dom, Dombara, Paldi or Pano
16. Godagali
17. Godda
18. Gosangi
19. Holeya
20. Jaggali
21. Jambuvulu
22. Kadaiyan
23. Kalladi
24. Karimpalan
25. Koosa
26. Kudumban
27. Madari
28. Madiga
29. Mala
30. Mala
31. Mavilan
32. Moger
33. Mundala
34. Nalakcyava
35. I'agadai
36. Pambada
37. Panchama
38. Panniandi
39. Puthirai Vannan
40. Raneyar
41. Samagara
42. Samban
43. Sapari
44. Semman
45. Thoti
46. Tiruvalluvar

3. In the Nilgiri district:—

Kanakkan or Padanna

4. In Coimbatore and Salem districts:—

1. Pannadi
2. Vathiriyam
3. In Kanya Kumari district and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district:—
1. Ayyanavar
2. Bharatar
3. Domban
4. Kakkalan
5. Kavara
6. Kootan (Koodan)
7. Mannan
8. Padannan
9. Palluvan
10. Panan
11. Pravan
12. Pathiryan
13. Perumannan
14. Pulayan or Cheramar
15. Thandan
16. Ulladan
17. Uraly
18. Vallon
19. Vannan
20. Velan
21. Veten
22. Vettuvan

6. In Tanjore district:—

1. Koliyan
2. Vettiyan

MYSORE

1. Throughout the State except Coorg, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara, South Kanara, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar districts and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district:—

1. Adi Andhra
2. Adidravida
3. Adikarnataka
4. Banjara or Lambani.
5. Bhovi
6. Dakkaliga
7. Ganti Chores
8. Handi Jogis
9. Kepmaris
10. Koracha

11. Korama
12. Machala
13. Mochi
14. Sillekyathas
15. Sudugadu Siddha

2. In the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara:—

1. Ager
2. Bakad or Bant
3. Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Harolaya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Mochi, Telegu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Samgar
4. Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbcgi, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmal
5. Chalvadi or Channaya
6. Chenna Dasar or Holaya Dasar
7. Dhor, Kakkayya or Kankyya
8. Garoda or Garo
9. Halleer
10. Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar
11. Holar or Valhar
12. Holaya or Holcr
13. Lingader
14. Mahar, Taral or Dhegu Megu
15. Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar
16. Mang, Matang or Minimadig
17. Mang-Garudi
18. Meghval or Menghvar
19. Mukri
20. Nadia or Hadi
21. Pasi
22. Shenva, Chenva, Sedma or Ravat
23. Tirgar or Tirbanda
24. Turi

3. In Kanara district:—

Kotegar or Metri

4. In the districts of Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur:—

1. Anamuk
2. Aray (Mala)
3. Arwa Mala
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam
5. Bindla
6. Byagara
7. Chalvadi
8. Chambhar
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar)
10. Dhor
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammalavandlu).
12. Holeya
13. Holeya Dasari
14. Kolupulvandlu
15. Madiga
16. Maher
17. Mala
18. Mala Dasari
19. Mala Hannai
20. Malajangam
21. Mala Masti
22. Mala Sale (Netkani)
23. Mala Sanyasi
24. Mang
25. Mang Barodi
26. Manne
27. Mashti
28. Mehtar
29. Mitha Ayyalvar
30. Mochi
31. Samagara
32. Sindholu (Chindollu)

5. In South Kanara district and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district:—

1. Adi Andhra
2. Adi Dravida
3. Adi Karnataka
4. Ajila
5. Arunthathiyan
6. Baira
7. Bakuda
8. Bandi
9. Bellara
10. Chakkiliyan
11. Chalavadi
12. Chamar or Muchi
13. Chandala
14. Cheruman
15. Devendrakulathan
16. Dom, Dombara, Paldi or Pano
17. Godagali
18. Godda
19. Gosangi
20. Holeya

21. Jaggali
 22. Jambuvulu
 23. Kadaiyan
 24. Kalladi
 25. Karimpalan
 26. Koosa
 27. Kudumban
 28. Kuravan
 29. Madari
 30. Madiga
 31. Maila
 32. Mala
 33. Mavilan
 34. Moger
 35. Mundala
 36. Nalakeyava
 37. Nayadi
 38. Pagadai
 39. Pallan
 40. Pambada
 41. Panchama
 42. Pannandi
 43. Paraiyan
 44. Puthirai Vannan
 45. Raneyar
 46. Samagara
 47. Samban
 48. Sapari
 49. Semman
 50. Thoti
 51. Tiruvalluvar
 52. Valluvan

6. In Kollegal Taluk of Mysore district:—
 1. Pannadi
 2. Vathiriyan

7. In South Kanara district:—
 1. Bathada
 2. Hasla
 3. Nalkadaya
 4. Paravan

8. In Coorg district:—
 1. Adi Dravida
 2. Adi Karnataka
 3. Adiya
 4. Balagal
 5. Holeya
 6. Madiga
 7. Muchi
 8. Mundala
 9. Palc
 10. Panchama
 11. Paraya
 12. Samagara

41. Jaggali
 42. Kandra or Kandara
 43. Karua
 44. Katia
 45. Kela
 46. Khadala
 47. Kodalo or Khodalo
 48. Kori
 49. Kummarai
 50. Kurunga
 51. Laban
 52. Laheri
 53. Madari
 54. Madiga
 55. Mahuria
 56. Mala, Jhala, Malo or Zala
 57. Mang
 58. Mangan
 59. Mehra or Mahar
 60. Mehtar or Bhangi
 61. Mewar
 62. Mundapotta
 63. Musahar
 64. Nagarchi
 65. Namasudra
 66. Paidi
 67. Painda
 68. Pamidi
 69. Pan or Pano
 70. Panchama
 71. Panika
 72. Panka
 73. Pantanti
 74. Pap
 75. Pasi
 76. Patial, Patikar, Patratanti or Patua
 77. Rajna
 78. Relli
 79. Sabakhia
 80. Samasi
 81. Sanei
 82. Sapari
 83. Sauntia (Santia)
 84. Sidhria
 85. Sinduria
 86. Siyal
 87. Tamadia
 88. Tamudia
 89. Tanla
 90. Tiar or Tior
 91. Turi
 92. Ujia
 93. Valamiki or Valmiki

2. In Sambalpur District:—
 Kuli

PUNJAB

1. Throughout the State:—
 1. Ad Dharmi
 2. Bangali
 3. Barar, Burar or Berar
 4. Batwal
 5. Bauria or Bawaria
 6. Bazigar
 7. Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi
 8. Bhanja
 9. Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi or Ravidasi
 10. Chanal
 11. Dagl
 12. Dhanak
 13. Dumna, Mahasha or Doom
 14. Gagra
 15. Gandhila or Gandil Gondola
 16. Kabirpanthi or Julsha
 17. Khatik
 18. Kori or Koli
 19. Marija or Marecha
 20. Mazhab
 21. Megh
 22. Nat
 23. Od
 24. Pasi
 25. Perna
 26. Pherera
 27. Sanhai
 28. Sanhal
 29. Sansi, Bhedkut or Manesh
 30. Sapela
 31. Sarera
 32. Sikligar
 33. Sirkiband

2. Throughout the State except the districts of Patiala, Bhatinda, Mohindergarh, Kapurthala and Sangrur:—

1. Darain
 2. Dhogri, Dhangri or Sigg!
 3. Sansoi

3. In the districts of Patiala, Bhatinda, Mohindergarh, Kapurthala and Sangrur:—
 Deha, Dhya or Dhea

ORISSA

1. Throughout the State:—
 1. Adi Andhra
 2. Amant or Amat
 3. Audhelia
 4. Badaik
 5. Baghetti or Baghuti
 6. Bajikar
 7. Bari
 8. Bariki
 9. Basor or Burud
 10. Bauri
 11. Bauti
 12. Bavuri
 13. Bedia or Bejia
 14. Boldar
 15. Bhata
 16. Bhot
 17. Chachati
 18. Chakali
 19. Chamar, Mochi, Muchi or Satnami.
 20. Chandala
 21. Cherua or Chhelia
 22. Chandhai Maru
 23. Dandasi
 24. Dewar
 25. Dhanwar
 26. Dhoba or Dhobi
 27. Dom, Dombo or Duria Dom
 28. Dosodha
 29. Ganda
 30. Ghantarghada or Ghantra
 31. Ghasi or Ghasia
 32. Ghogia
 33. Ghusuria
 34. Godagali
 35. Godari
 36. Godra
 37. Gokha
 38. Gorait or Korait
 39. Haddi, Hadi or Hari
 40. Irika

RAJASTHAN

1. Throughout the State except Ajmer district, Abu Road taluka of Sirohi district and Sunel Tappa of Jhalawar district:—

1. Adi Dharmi
2. Aheri
3. Badi
4. Bagri
5. Bairwa or Berwa
6. Bajgar
7. Balai
8. Bansphor
9. Bargi, Vargi or Birgi
10. Bawaria
11. Bedia or Beria
12. Bhand
13. Bhangi
14. Bidakia
15. Bola
16. Chamari, Bhambhi, Jatav, Jatia, Mochi, Raidera, Raigar or Ramdasia
17. Chandal
18. Chura
19. Dabgar
20. Dhankia
21. Dheda
22. Dome
23. Gandia
24. Garancha Mehtar or Gancha
25. Garo, Garura or Gurda
26. Gayaria
27. Godhi
28. Jingar
29. Kalbelia
30. Kamad or Kamadia
31. Kanjar
32. Kapadia Sansi
33. Khangar
34. Khatik
35. Koli or Kori
36. Kooch Band
37. Koria
38. Kunjar
39. Madari or Bazigar
40. Majhabhi
41. Megh or Meghwal
42. Mehar
43. Mehtar
44. Nut
45. Pasi
46. Rawal
47. Salvi
48. Sansi
49. Santia
50. Sarbhangi
51. Sargara
52. Singiwala
53. Thori or Nayak
54. Tirgar
55. Valmiki

2. In Ajmer district:—

1. Aheri
2. Bagri
3. Balai
4. Bambhi
5. Bansphod
6. Baori
7. Bargi
8. Bazigar
9. Bhangi
10. Bidakia
11. Chamari, Jatava, Jatia, Mochi or Raiger
12. Dabgar
13. Dhanak
14. Dhed
15. Dhobi
16. Dholi
17. Dom
18. Garoda
19. Gancha
20. Kabirpanthi
21. Kalbelia
22. Khangar
23. Khatik
24. Koli
25. Koria
26. Kuchband
27. Maher
28. Meghwal
29. Nat
30. Pasi
31. Dawal
32. Sarbhangi
33. Sargara
34. Santia
35. Thori
36. Tirgar
37. Kanjar
38. Sansi

3. In Abu Road taluka of Sirohi district:—

1. Ager
2. Bakad or Bant
3. Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadar, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Telegu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Rangar, Rohidas, Rohit or Samgar
4. Bhangi, Metar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar or Zad-malli
5. Chalvadi or Channayya
6. Chenna Dasar or Holaya Dasar
7. Dhor, Kakkayya or Kankayya
8. Garoda or Garo
9. Halleer
10. Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar
11. Holar or Valhar
12. Holaya or Holer
13. Lingader
14. Maher, Taral or Dhegu Megu
15. Mahavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar
16. Mang, Matang or Minimadig
17. Mang-Garudi
18. Meghval or Menghvar
19. Mukri
20. Nadia or Hadi
21. Pasi
22. Shenva, Chenva, Sedma or Ravat
23. Tirgar or Tirbanda
24. Turi

4. In Sunel Tappa of Jhalawar district:—

1. Bagri or Bagdi
2. Balai
3. Banchada
4. Barahar or Basod
5. Bargunda
6. Bedia
7. Bhangi or Mehtar
8. Bhanumati
9. Chamari, Bairwa, Bhambi, Jatav, Mochi or Regar
10. Chidar
11. Dhanuk
12. Dhed
13. Dom
14. Kanjar
15. Khatik
16. Koli or Kori
17. Kotwal
18. Maher
19. Mang or Mang Garodi
20. Meghwal
21. Nat, Kalbelia or Sapera
22. Pardhi
23. Pasi
24. Sansi
25. Zamral

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya
2. Badi
3. Badhik
4. Baheliya
5. Baiga
6. Balswar
7. Bajaniya
8. Baigi
9. Balahar
10. Balai
11. Balmiki
12. Bangali
13. Banmanus
14. Bansphor
15. Barwar
16. Basor
17. Bawariya
18. Beldar
19. Beriya
20. Bhantu
21. Bhuiya
22. Bhuiyar
23. Boria
24. Chamari, Dhusia, Jhusia or Jatava
25. Chero
26. Dabgar
27. Dhangar
28. Dhanuk
29. Dharkar
30. Dhobi
31. Dom
32. Domar
33. Dusadh
34. Gharami
35. Ghasiya
36. Gual
37. Habura

38. Hari
39. Hela
40. Kalabaz
41. Kanjar
42. Kapariya
43. Karwal
44. Khairaha
45. Khorot
46. Kharwar excluding Bambansi
47. Khatik
48. Kol
49. Korwa
50. Lalbegi
51. Majhwar
52. Mazhabi
53. Musahar
54. Nat
55. Pankha
56. Parahiya
57. Pasi or Tarmali
58. Patari
59. Rawat
60. Saharya
61. Sanaurhiya
62. Sansiya
63. Shilpkar
64. Turaiha

2. Throughout the State excluding Agra, Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions:—

Kori

3. In Bundelkhand division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kainur Range:—

Gond

WEST BENGAL

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Bauri
2. Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi
3. Dhoba or Dhobi
4. Dom or Dhangad
5. Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi
6. Ghasi
7. Lalbegi
8. Musahar
9. Pan or Sawasi
10. Pasi
11. Rajwar
12. Turi

2. Throughout the State except in the Purulia district and the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

1. Bagdi or Duley
2. Bahelia
3. Baiti
4. Bediya
5. Beldar
6. Bhuimali
7. Bhuiya
8. Bind
9. Damai (Nepal)
10. Doai
11. Gonrhi
12. Hari
13. Jalia Kambatta
14. Jhalo Malo or Malo
15. Kadar
16. Kami (Nepali)
17. Kandra
18. Kaora
19. Karenja or Koranga
20. Kaur
21. Keot or Keyot
22. Khaira
23. Khatik
24. Koch
25. Konal
26. Konwar
27. Kotal
28. Lohar
29. Maher
30. Mal
31. Mallah
32. Mehtor
33. Namasudra
34. Nuniya
35. Paliva
36. Patni
37. Pod or Poundra
38. Rajbanshi
39. Sarki (Nepali)
40. Sunri excluding Saha
41. Tiyar

3. In the Purulia district and the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

1. Bantar
2. Bhogta
3. Chaupal
4. Dabgar
5. Halalkhor
6. Hari, Mehtar or Bhangi
7. Kanjar
8. Kuraiar
9. Nat

4. In the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

Bhumij .

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

1. Barwala
2. Basith
3. Batwal
4. Chamar or Ramdasia
5. Chura
6. Dhyar
7. Doom or Mahasha
8. Gardi
9. Jolaha
10. Megh or Kabirpanthi
11. Ratal
12. Saryara
13. Watal

DELHI

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Adi-Dharmi
2. Agraria
3. Aheria
4. Balai
5. Banjara
6. Bawaria
7. Bazigar
8. Bhangi
9. Bhil
10. Chamar, Chanwar Chamar, Jatya or Jatav Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasia, Ravidasi, Raidasi, Rchgarh or Raigar.
11. Chohra (Sweeper)
12. Chuhra (Balmiki)
13. Dhanak or Dhanuk
14. Dhobi
15. Dom
16. Gharrami
17. Julaha (Weaver)
18. Kabirpanthi
19. Kachhandha
20. Kanjar or Giarah
21. Khatik
22. Koli
23. Lalbegi
24. Madari
25. Mallah
26. Mazhabi
27. Meghwali
28. Naribut
29. Nat (Rana)
30. Pasi
31. Perna
32. Sansi or Bhedkut
33. Sapera
34. Sikligar
35. Singhwala or Kalbelia
36. Sirkipand

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Ad-dharmi
2. Badhi or Nagalu
3. Bandhela
4. Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi
5. Bangali
6. Banjara
7. Bansi
8. Barad
9. Barar
10. Batwal
11. Bawaria
12. Bazigar
13. Bhanjra
14. Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasia
15. Chanal
16. Chhimbe (Dhobi)
17. Chuhre
18. Dagi
19. Daole
20. Darai or Daryal
21. Daule
22. Dhaki or Toori
23. Dhaogri or Dhual

24. Doom or Doomna
25. Dumne (Bhanjre)
26. Hali
27. Hesi
28. Jogi
29. Julahe
30. Kabirpanthi, Julaha or Keer
31. Kamoh or Dagoli
32. Karoack
33. Khatik
34. Koli
35. Lohar
36. Mazhabli
37. Megh
38. Nat
39. Od
40. Pasi
41. Phrera
42. Rehar
43. Rehara
44. Sansi
45. Sapela
46. Sarde, Sarare or Siryare
47. Sarehde
48. Sikligar
49. Sipi
50. Sirkiband
51. Teli
52. Thathiar or Thathera

MANIPUR

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Dhupi or Dhobi
2. Lois
3. Muchi or Ravidas
4. Namasudra
5. Patni
6. Sutradhar
7. Yaithibi

TRIPURA

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Bagdi
2. Baiti
3. Bhuiimali
4. Bhunar
5. Chamar or Muchi
6. Dandasi
7. Dhenuar
8. Dhoba
9. Duai
10. Dum
11. Ghasi
12. Gour
13. Gunar
14. Gur
15. Gorang
16. Jalia Kaibarta
17. Kahar
18. Kalindl
19. Kan
20. Kanda
21. Kanugh
22. Keot
23. Khadit
24. Kharia
25. Khemcha
26. Koch
27. Koit
28. Kal
29. Kora
30. Kotal
31. Mahisyadas
32. Mali
33. Mehtor
34. Musahar
35. Namsudra
36. Patni
37. Sabar'.

APPENDIX VII

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes if he belongs to one of the Tribes specified in the list below under the State (area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Throughout the State:—
 1. Chenchu or Chenchwar
 2. Koya or Goud with its sub-sects—Rajah or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary), Kottu Koyas, Bhine Yoya and Rajkoya.

2. Throughout the State except Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda districts:—

1. Bagata
2. Gadabas
3. Jatapus
4. Kammara
5. Kattunayakan
6. Konda Dhoras
7. Konda Kapus
8. Kondareddus
9. Kondhs (Kodi and Kodhu), Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttia Kondhs, Tikkirra Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs
10. Kotia-Benthoo Oriya, Bartika, Dhulia or Dulla, Holva, Paiko, Putiya, Sanorona and Sidhopatko
11. Kulia
12. Malis
13. Manna Dhora
14. Mukha Dhora or Nooka Dhora
15. Porja (Parangiperja)
16. Reddi Dhoras
17. Rona, Rena
18. Savaras-Kapu Savaras, Maliya Savaras or Khutto Savaras
19. Sugalis (Lambadis)
20. Yenadis
21. Yerukulas

3. In the Districts of Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda:—

1. Andh
2. Bhil
3. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond)
4. Hill Reddis
5. Kolam (including Mannervarlu)
6. Pardhan
7. Thoti

4. In the Agency tracts:—

1. Goudu (Goud)
2. Nayaks
3. Valmiki

ASSAM

1. In the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Chakma
2. Dimasa (Kachari)
3. Garo
4. Hajong
5. Hmar
6. Khasi and Jaintia (including Khasi, Synteng or Pnar, Bhoi or Lyngnam)

7. Any Kuki Tribes, including:—

- (i) Biate or Biete
- (ii) Changsan
- (iii) Chonglo
- (iv) Doungel
- (v) Gamalhou
- (vi) Gangte
- (vii) Guite
- (viii) Hanneng
- (ix) Haakip or Haupit
- (x) Haolai
- (xi) Hengna
- (xii) Hongsungh
- (xiii) Hrangkhwal or Rangkhol
- (xiv) Jongbe
- (xv) Khawchung
- (xvi) Khawathlang or Khothalong
- (xvii) Khelma
- (xviii) Kholhou
- (xix) Kipgen
- (xx) Kuki
- (xxi) Lengthang
- (xxii) Lhangum
- (xxiii) Lhoujem
- (xxiv) Lhouvum
- (xxv) Lupheng
- (xxvi) Mangjel
- (xxvii) Misao
- (xxviii) Riang
- (xxix) Sairhem
- (xxx) Selnam
- (xxxi) Singson
- (xxxii) Sitlhou
- (xxxiii) Sakte
- (xxxiv) Thado
- (xxxv) Thangneu
- (xxxvi) Uibuh
- (xxxvii) Vaiphei

8. Laker
 9. Man (Tai-Speaking)
 10. Any Mizo (Lushai) Tribes
 11. Mikir
 12. Any Naga tribes
 13. Pawi
 14. Synteng

2. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts:—

All Tribes of North-East Frontier Agency including:—

1. Abor
2. Aka
3. Apatani
4. Dafla
5. Galong
6. Khampti
7. Khowa
8. Mishmi
9. Momba
10. Any Naga tribes
11. Sherdukpen
12. Singpho

3. In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas:—

1. Barmans in Cachar
2. Boro-Borokachari
3. Deori
4. Hojai
5. Kachari including Sonowal
6. Lalung
7. Mech
8. Miri
9. Rabha

BIHAR

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Asu
2. Baiga
3. Banjara
4. Bathudi
5. Bedia
6. Binjhia
7. Birhor
8. Birjia
9. Chero
10. Chik Baraik
11. Gond
12. Gorait
13. Ho
14. Karmali
15. Kharia
16. Kharwar
17. Khond
18. Kisan
19. Kora
20. Korwa
21. Lohara or Lohra
22. Mahil
23. Mai Paharia
24. Munda
25. Oraon
26. Parhaiya
27. Santal
28. Sauria Paharia
29. Savar

2. In the districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhum:—

Bhumiij

BOMBAY

1. Throughout the State except the districts of Buldana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir, Osmanabad, Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zalawad, Gohilwad, Sorath and Kutch:—

1. Bardi
2. Bavacha or Bamcha
3. Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawai Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave
4. Chodhara
5. Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi
6. Dhodia
7. Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati
8. Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi
9. Gond or Raigond
10. Kathodi or Katkari, including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkuri and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari
11. Kokna, Kekni, Kukna
12. Koli Dhor, Tokre, Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha
13. Nalkda or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka

14. Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi

15. Patelia

16. Pomla

17. Rathawa

18. Varli

19. Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia

2. In Dangs District:—

Kunkri

3. In Surat District:—

Chaudhri

4. In Thana District:—

Koli Malhar

5. (a) In Ahmednagar District:—

Akola, Rahuri and Sangamner

(b) In Kolaba District:—

Karjat, Khalapur, Alibagh, Mahad and Sudhagad talukas

(c) In Nasik District:—

Nasik, Niphad, Sinnar, Chandor Baglan, Igatpuri, Dindnori and Kalvan talukas and Surgana and Peint Mahals

(d) In Poona District:—

Ambegaon, Junnar, Khed, Mawal and Mulshi talukas and Velhe Mahal

(e) In Thana District:—

Thane, Murbad, Bhivandi, Bassein, Wada, Shahapur, Dahanu Palghar, Umbergaon, Jawhar and Mokhada talukas

6. (a) In Ahmednagar District:—

Akola, Rahuri and Sangamner talukas

(b) In Kolaba District:—

Karjat, Khalapur, Pan, Panvel and Sudhagad talukas and Matheran

(c) In Nasik District:—

Igatpuri, Nasik and Sinnar talukas

(d) In Poona District:—

Ambegaon, Junnar, Khed and Mawal talukas

(e) In Thana District:—

Thane, Kalyan, Murbad, Bhivandi, Bassein, Wada, Shahapur, Palghar, Jawhar and Mokhada talukas

7. In (1) Melghat tahsil of the Amravati District, (2) Gadchiroli and Sironcha tahsils of the Chanda District, (3) Kelapur, Wani and Yeotmal tahsils of the Yeotmal District:—

1. Andh
2. Baiga
3. Bhaina
4. Bharia-Bhumra or Bhuinhar-Bhumia including Pando
5. Bhatta
6. Bhil
7. Bhunjia
8. Binjhwar
9. Birhul or Birhor
10. Dhanwar
11. Gadaba or Gadba
12. Gond, including:—

Arakh or Arrakh
 Agaria
 Asur
 Badi Maria or Bada Maria
 Bhatola
 Bhimma
 Bhuta, Koilabhuta or Koilabhuti
 Bhar
 Bisonhorn Maria
 Chota Maria
 Dandami Maria
 Dhuru or Dhurwa
 Dhoba
 Dhulla
 Dorla
 Galki
 Gatta or Gatti
 Gaita
 Gond Gowari
 Hill Maria
 Kandra
 Kalanga
 Khatola
 Kottar

Koya
 Khirwar or Khrwara
 Kucha Maria
 Kuchaki Maria
 Madia (Maria)
 Mana
 Mannewer
 Mognya or Mogia or Monghya
 Mudia (Muria)
 Nagarchi
 Nagwanshi
 Ojha
 Raj
 Sonjhari Jhareka
 Thatia or Thotya
 Wade Maria or Vade Maria

13. Halba or Halbi
 14. Kamar
 15. Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia Tanwar or Chattri
 16. Khairwar
 17. Kharin
 18. Kondh or Khond or Kandh
 19. Kol
 20. Kolam
 21. Korku, including Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal or Nahul and Bondhi or Bondeya
 22. Korwa, including Kodaku
 23. Majhwar
 24. Munda
 25. Nagesia or Nagasia
 26. Nihal
 27. Oraon, including Dhanka and Dhangad
 28. Pardhan, Pathari and Saroti
 29. Pardhi, including Bahelia or Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takarkar and Takia
 30. Parja
 31. Saonta or Saunta
 32. Sawar or Sawara

8. In the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bihar and Osmanabad:—

1. Andh
2. Bhil
3. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond)
4. Kolam (including Mannervarlu)
5. Koya (including Bhne Koya and Rajkoya)
6. Pardhan
7. Thoti

9. In the Districts of Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zalawad, Gohilwad and Sorath:—
 Siddi

10. In Nesses area in the forests of Alech, Gir and Barada:—

1. Bharwad
2. Charan
3. Rabari

11. In Zalawad District:—
 Padhar

12. In Kutch District:—

1. Bhrl
2. Dhodia
3. Koli
4. Paradhi
5. Vaghri

KERALA

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Kadar
2. Irular or Irulan
3. Muthuvan, Mudugar or Muduvan

2. Throughout the State except Malabar district:—

1. Eravallan
2. Hill Pulaya
3. Kanikaran or Kanikkar
4. Kochu Velan
5. Malakkuravan
6. Malai Arayan
7. Malai Pandaram
8. Malai Vedan
9. Malayan
10. Malayarayar
11. Mannan
12. Palleyan
13. Palliyar

14. Ulladan (Hill dwellers)
 15. Uraly
 16. Vishavan
 3. In Malabar district:—

1. Adiyan
2. Arandan
3. Kammara
4. Kattunayakan
5. Konda Kapus
6. Kondareddis
7. Koraga
8. Kota
9. Kudiya or Melakudi
10. Kurichchan
11. Kurumans
12. Maha Malasar
13. Malasar
14. Malayekandi
15. Palliyan
16. Paniyan
17. Pulayan

4. In Malabar district (excluding Kasaragod taluk):—
 Kurumbas

5. In Kasaragod taluk of Malabar district:—
 Marati

MADHYA PRADESH

1 In the districts of Bhind, Gird, Morena, Shivpuri, Goona, Rajgarh, Shajapur, Ujjam, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Bhilsa (excluding Siron sub-division), Indore, Dewas, Dhar, Jhabua and Nimar (M.B.):—

1. Gond
2. Korku
3. Seharia

2. In the revenue districts of Dhar and Jhabua: in the tehsils of Sendhwa, Barwani, Raipur, Khargone, Bhikangaon and Maheshwar of the revenue district of Nimar; in the tehsil of Sailana of the revenue district of Ratlam:—

Bhils and Bhilas including Barela, Patella and other sub-tribes.

3. In (1) Bastar, Chhindwara, Mandla, Raigarh and Surguja districts, (2) Baihar tahsil of the Balaghat district, (3) Betul and Bhainsdehi tahsils of the Betul district, (4) Bilaspur and Katghora tahsils of the Bilaspur district, (5) Durg and Sanjari tehsils of the Durg district, (6) Murwara, Patan and Sihora tahsils of the Jabalpur district, (7) Hoshangabad, Nar-simhapur and Sohagpur tahsils of the Hoshangabad district, (8) Harsud tahsil of the Nimar district, (9) Bindra-Nawagarh, Dhamtari and Mahasamund tahsils of the Raipur district:—

1. Andh
2. Baiga
3. Bhaina
4. Bharia-Bhumia or Bhuinhar-Bhumia including Pando
5. Bhatta
6. Bhil
7. Bhunja
8. Binjhwar
9. Birhul or Birhor
10. Dhanwar
11. Gadaba or Gadba
12. Gond, including—
 Arakh or Arrakh
 Agaria
 Asur
 Badri Maria or Bada Maria
 Bhatola
 Bhimma
 Bhuta, Koilabhuta or Kollabhuti
 Bhar
 Bisonhorn Maria
 Chota Maria
 Dandami Maria
 Dhuru or Dhurwa
 Dhoba
 Dhulia
 Dorla
 Gaiki
 Gatta or Gatti
 Gaita
 Gond Gowari
 Hill Maria
 Kandra
 Kalanga
 Khatola
 Koltar
 Koya
 Khrirwar or Khrirwari
 Kucha Maria
 Kuchaki Maria
 Madia (Maria)
 Mana

Mannewer
 Mudia (Muria)
 Moghya or Mogia or Monghya
 Nagarchi
 Nagwanshi
 Ojha
 Raj
 Sonjhari Jhareka
 Thatia or Thotya
 Wade Maria or Vade Maria
 13. Halba or Halbi
 14. Kanar
 15. Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar or Chattri
 16. Kharwar
 17. Kharia
 18. Kondh or Khond or Kandh
 19. Kol
 20. Kolam
 21. Korku, including Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal or Nahul and Bondhi or Bondeya
 22. Korwa, including Kodaku
 23. Majhwar
 24. Munda
 25. Nagesia or Nagasia
 26. Nihal
 27. Oraon, including Dhanka and Dhangad
 28. Pardhan, Pathari and Saroti
 29. Pardi, including Bahelia or Bahellia, Chita Pardi, Langoli Pardi, Phans Pardi, Shikari, Takankar and Takia.
 30. Parja
 31. Saonta or Saunta
 32. Sawar or Sawara

4. In the districts of Datia, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Satna, Rewa, Sidhi and Shahdol:—

1. Agariya
2. Baiga
3. Bhil
4. Biar or Biyar
5. Bhumiya including Bharia and Paliha
6. Gond, including Pathari
7. Khairwar including Kondar
8. Kol (Dahati).
9. Majhi
10. Mawasi
11. Nat, Navdigar, Sapera and Kubutar
12. Panika
13. Pao
14. Sahariya
15. Saur
16. Sonr

5. In the districts of Raisen and Sehore:—

1. Bhil
2. Bhilala
3. Gond or Daroi
4. Karku
5. Keer
6. Kol
7. Mogia
8. Pardi
9. Saharia, Sosia or Sor

6. In Sironj sub-division of Bhilsa district:—

1. Bhil
2. Bhil Mina
3. Damor, Damaria
4. Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia)
5. Mina
6. Sehria, Sahariya

MADRAS

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Kadar
2. Irular

2. Throughout the State except Kanya Kumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district:—

1. Adiyar
2. Aranadan
3. Kammara
4. Kattunayakan
5. Konda Kapus
6. Kondareddis
7. Koraga
8. Kota
9. Kudiya or Melakudi
10. Kurichchan
11. Kurumangs
12. Maha Malasar
13. Malasar
14. Malayekandi
15. Mudugar or Muduvan
16. Pallyan
17. Paniyan
18. Pulayan
19. Sholaga

20. Toda
 3. In North Arcot, Salem and Tiruchirapalli districts:—

Malayali

4. In Combatore district and Tirunelveli district (except Shencottah taluk):—

Kaniyan or Kanyan

5. In Nilgiris district:—

Kurumbas

6. In Kanya Kumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district:—

1. Eravallan
2. Hill Pulaya
3. Kanikaran or Kanikkar
4. Kechu Velan
5. Melakkuravan
6. Malai Arayan
7. Malai Pandaram
8. Malai Vedan
9. Malayan
10. Malayarayar
11. Mannan
12. Muthuvan
13. Palleyan
14. Palliyar
15. Ulladan (Hill dwellers)
16. Uraly
17. Vishavan

MYSORE

1. Throughout the State except Coorg, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara, South Kanara, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar districts and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district:—

1. Gowdalu
2. Hakkipikki
3. Hasalaru
4. Iruliga
5. Jenu Kuruba
6. Kadu-Kuruba
7. Malaikudi
8. Maleru
9. Soligaru

2. In the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharvar and Kanara:—

1. Barda
2. Bavacha or Bamcha
3. Bnl including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave
4. Chodhara
5. Dhanka including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi
6. Dhodia
7. Dubla including Talavia or Halpati
8. Gamit or Gamta or Gavit including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi
9. Gond or Rajgond
10. Kathodi or Katkari including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Kathari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari
11. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
12. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha
13. Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka
14. Pardi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardi
15. Patella
16. Pomla
17. Rathawa
18. Varli
19. Vitolia, Kotwalia or Baroda

3. In the districts of Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur:—

1. Bhil
2. Chenchu or Chenchwar
3. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond)
4. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya)
5. Thoti

4. In South Kanara district and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district:—

1. Aciyan
2. Arapadan
3. Irular
4. Kadar
5. Kammara
6. Kattunayakan

7. Konda Kapus
8. Kondareddis
9. Koraga
10. Kota
11. Kudiya or Melakudi
12. Kurichchan
13. Kurumana
14. Maha Malasar
15. Malasar
16. Malayekandi
17. Mudugar or Muduvan
18. Fallian
19. Panjan
20. Pulayan
21. Sholaga
22. Toda

5. In Kollegal taluk of Mysore district:—
Kaniyan or Kanyan

6. In South Kanara district:—
Marati

7. In Coorg district:—
1. Korama
2. Kudiya
3. Kuruba
4. Maratha
5. Meda
6. Yerava

ORISSA

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagata
2. Balga
3. Banjara or Banjari
4. Bathudi
5. Bhottada or Dhotada
6. Bhuiya or Bhuyan
7. Bhumia
8. Bhumij
9. Bhunjia
10. Binjal
11. Binjha or Binjhoa
12. Birhor
13. Bondo Poraja
14. Chenchu
15. Dal
16. Desua Bhumij
17. Dharua
18. Didayi
19. Gadaba
20. Gandia
21. Ghara
22. Gond, Gondo
23. Ho
24. Holva
25. Jatapu
26. Juang
27. Kandha Gauda
28. Kawar
29. Kharia or Kharian
30. Kharwar
31. Khond, Kond, or Kandha, including Nanguli Kandha and Siṭha Kandha
32. Kisan
33. Kol
34. Kolah-Kol-Loharas
35. Kolha
36. Koli, including Malha
37. Kondadora
38. Kota
39. Korua
40. Kotia
41. Koya
42. Kulis
43. Lodha
44. Madia
45. Mahali
46. Mankidi
47. Mankirdia
48. Matya
49. Mirdhas
50. Munda, Munda-Lohara or Munda-Mahali
51. Mundari
52. Omanaty
53. Oraon
54. Parenga
55. Paroja
56. Pentia
57. Rajuar
58. Santal
59. Saora, Savar, Saura or Sahara
60. Shabar or Lodha
61. Sounti
62. Tharua

PUNJAB

In Spiti and Lahaul in Kangra district:—

1. Gaddi
2. Swangla
3. Bhot or Bodh

RAJASTHAN

1. Throughout the State except Ajmer district, Abu Road taluka of Sirohi district and Sunel Tappa of Jhalawar district:—

1. Bhil
2. Bhil Mina
3. Damor, Damarla
4. Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia)
5. Mina
6. Sehria, Sahariya

2. In Ajmer district:—

1. Bhil
2. Bhil Mina

3. In Abu Road taluka of Sirohi district:—

1. Barda
2. Bavacha or Bamchu
3. Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi, Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasva and Vasave
4. Chodhara
5. Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi
6. Dhodia
7. Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati
8. Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi
9. Gond or Rajgond
10. Kathodi or Katkari, including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari
11. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
12. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha
13. Naikda or Nayaka, including Chollvala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana-Nayaka
14. Pardhi including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi
15. Patelia
16. Pomla
17. Rathawa
18. Varli
19. Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia

4. In Sunel Tappa o Jhalawar district:—

1. Gond.
2. Korku.
3. Seharia

WEST BENGAL

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Ho.
2. Kora
3. Lodha Kheria or Kharia
4. Mal Pahariya
5. Munda
6. Oraon
7. Santal.

2. Throughout the State except the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

Bhumij

3. Throughout the State except in the Purulia district and the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

1. Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kaga-tay, Tibetan and Yolmo
2. Chakma
3. Garo
4. Hajang
5. Lepcha
6. Magh
7. Mahali
8. Mech
9. Mru
10. Nagesia
11. Rabha

4. In the Purulia district and the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

1. Asur
2. Balga
3. Banjara
4. Bathudi
5. Bedia
6. Binjhia
7. Birhor
8. Birjia
9. Chero
10. Chik Baraik
11. Gond

12. Gorait
13. Karmali
14. Kharwar
15. Khond
16. Kisan
17. Korwa
18. Lohara or Lohra
20. Mahli
21. Parhaiya
22. Sauria Paharia
23. Savar

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Gaddi
2. Gujjar
3. Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh
4. Kanaura or Kinnara
5. Lahaula
6. Pangwala

MANIPUR

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Aimoi
2. Anal
3. Angami
4. Chiru
5. Chothe
6. Gangte
7. Hmar
8. Kabui
9. Kacha Naga
10. Koirao
11. Koireng
12. Kom
13. Lamgang
14. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes
15. Maram
16. Maring
17. Mao
18. Monsang
19. Moyon
20. Paite
21. Purum
22. Ralte
23. Sema
24. Simte
25. Sahte
26. Tangkhul
27. Thadou
28. Vaiphei
29. Zou

TRIPURA

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Lushai
2. Mag
3. Kuki, including the following sub-tribes:—
 - (i) Balte
 - (ii) Belalhut
 - (iii) Chhalya
 - (iv) Fun
 - (v) Hajango
 - (vi) Jangted
 - (vii) Khareng
 - (viii) Khephong
 - (ix) Kuntel
 - (x) Laifang
 - (xi) Lentel
 - (xii) Mizel
 - (xiii) Namte
 - (xiv) Paitu, Palte
 - (xv) Rangachan
 - (xvi) Rangkhole
 - (xvii) Thangluya
4. Chakma
5. Garoo
6. Chaimal
7. Halam
8. Khasia
9. Bhutia
10. Munda including Kaur
11. Orang
12. Lepcha
13. Santal
14. Bhil
15. Tripura or Tripuri, Tippera
16. Jamatia
17. Noatia
18. Riang
19. Uchai

THE LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Throughout the Union Territory:—

Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy, and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in those islands.

No. 16-20/57-S.

RULES TO REGULATE THE METHODS OF RECRUITMENT TO THE SURVEY OF INDIA

CLASS II

Part I—General

1. These rules may be called the Survey of India Class II (Recruitment) Rules.

2. For the purpose of these rules—

(a) "Government" means the Government of India.

(b) "The Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission (India).

(c) The "Service" means the Survey of India, Class II.

The various grades of posts, included in the Service their classification, pay scales, special conditions of Service and Percentages reserved for direct recruitment, transfer and promotion shall be as included in Appendix I to these rules.

(d) "Scheduled Castes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India (vide Appendix VI to Class I Rules).

(e) "Scheduled Tribes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India (vide Appendix VII to Class I Rules).

3. The Service shall be recruited by the following methods:—

(i) By competitive examination held in India in accordance with Part II of these Rules.

(ii) By promotion or transfer from another service or department in accordance with Part III of these Rules.

4. Subject to the provisions of rule 3, Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies, or such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period, and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

5. Appointments to the Service made otherwise than by promotion will be subject to orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation in the services for specific sections of the people.

Part II—Recruitment by Competitive Examination

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such times and places as prescribed in the Notice issued by the Commission. Every such Notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to the examination may, at the discretion of the Commission, be limited to such number, not being less than 200, as the Commission may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination, and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants and to the adequate representation of the various sections of the people.

8. A candidate must apply to be admitted to the examination before such date, in such manner, and in such form, as the Commission may prescribe.

9. A candidate must be either:—

(i) a citizen of India, or

(ii) a subject of Sikkim, or

(iii) a person who has migrated from areas which now form Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling in India, or

(iv) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or a former French possession in India.

NOTE 1.—The appointment of candidates in categories (iii) and (iv) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India. Certificates of eligibility will not, however, be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any one of the following categories:—

(i) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July 1948 and have ordinarily been resident in India since then.

(ii) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after 18th July 1948 but before 30th September 1948 and got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed.

(iii) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution *viz.*, 26th January 1950 and who have continued in such service since then. Any such persons who re-entered or may re-enter such service with break, after the 26th January 1950, will however, require certificates of eligibility in the usual way.

NOTE 2.—A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

10. (a) A candidate for the examination must have attained the age of 20 years and must not have attained the age of 25 years on the 1st August, 1957 *i.e.* he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August 1932 and not later than the 1st August, 1937.

(b) If a candidate is already employed in the Survey of India Department, a concession in age upto a maximum of 3 years will be given *i.e.* he can compete upto the age of 28 provided his application is recommended by his Department.

NOTE.—The upper age limit prescribed above are relaxable:—

(i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

(ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the un-liberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at five previous examinations or has in addition appeared at three more examinations under the age concession applicable to departmental candidates.

(iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the un-liberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at ten previous examinations or has in addition appeared at three more examinations under the age concession applicable to departmental candidates.

(iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French.

(v) Upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

SAVE AS PROVIDED ABOVE THE AGE LIMITS PRESCRIBED CAN IN NO CASE BE RELAXED.

11. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his character is such as to make him suitable for appointment to the Service.

12. A candidate must—

(a) possess a F.A. or B.Sc. degree with Mathematics as one of the subjects or a degree in Engineering of a university approved by Government [*vide* Appendix II (A)]; or

(b) have passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have any other educational qualifications recognised by that institution as exempting from passing these Sections; or

(c) have obtained an Engineering degree of one of the universities mentioned in Appendix II (B) under the conditions prescribed in that Appendix; or

(d) have obtained a Diploma of Faraday House, London; or

(e) have obtained the Honours Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of Loughborough College, Leicestershire. The diploma will be accepted subject to the condition that the candidate has passed the common preliminary examination or has been exempted therefrom.

Provided that in exceptional cases the Commission may treat as a qualified candidate, a candidate who

though he has not all or any of the qualifications prescribed in this rule, has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which in the opinion of the Commission justifies his admission to the examination.

NOTE.—Candidates who have appeared at an examination the passing of which would render them eligible to appear at this examination may apply for admission to this examination. Candidates who intend to appear at such a qualifying examination may also apply provided the qualifying examination is completed before the commencement of this examination. The applications of such candidates will be accepted provisionally and they will be required to furnish proof of having passed the examination as soon as possible and in any case not later than two months after the commencement of this examination.

13. (a) No male candidate who has more than one wife living shall be eligible for appointment to the Service on the results of this competitive examination unless the Government of India after being satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt any male candidate from the operation of this rule.

(b) No female candidate who has married a person having already a wife living shall be eligible for appointment on the results of this competitive examination unless the Government of India after being satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt any female candidate from the operation of this rule.

14. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health, of strong physique, capable of hard outdoor work, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient discharge of his duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who after such medical examination as may be prescribed by the competent authority is found not to satisfy these requirements will not be appointed.

Only those candidates who are successful in the examination and are likely to be appointed will be medically examined.

NOTE.—In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the medical test to which candidates will be subjected before appointment and of the standard required can be had from the Commission.

15. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

16. A candidate found guilty of impersonation or of submitting fabricated documents or documents which have been tampered with or of making statements which are incorrect or false or suppressing material information or of using or attempting to use unfair means in the examination hall or otherwise resorting to any other irregular or improper means for obtaining admission to the examination may, in addition to rendering himself liable to a criminal prosecution, be debarred either permanently or for a specified period:—

(a) by the Commission from admission to any examination or appearance at any interview held by the Commission for Selection of candidates; and

(b) by the Central Government from employment under the Government.

17. No recommendations except those required in the application form will be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by any means may disqualify him for admission.

18. Candidates must pay the fees prescribed in Appendix III. No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained except to the extent stated in that Appendix, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

19. The examination for appointment under these rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in the regulations which form Appendix IV to these Rules.

20. Candidates who qualify at the written examination conducted by the Commission shall appear before a Selection Board which will be constituted by the Commission to select candidates for appointment to the Service.

21. After every examination the Commission shall make a list of the candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate, and in that order so many candidates upto the number of unreserved vacancies announced under rule 6 above, as are found by the

Commission to be qualified by the examination and are considered by the Government to be suitable in all other respects shall be appointed.

For the purpose of rule 3 of these Rules appointments to vacancies to be filled by specific sections of the people shall be made by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, in the order of merit of the candidates belonging to the particular section or sections provided they have qualified in the examination and are in all respect suitable for employment.

Success in the examination confers no right to an appointment, unless Government are satisfied after such enquiry as may be considered necessary, that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the Service.

22. Every candidate selected for appointment will be required to execute a security bond in the prescribed form as in Appendix V to the effect that he will serve in any country and when required to do so with a mobilized survey unit whenever he is ordered and that he will not resign or leave the service during the period of probation nor for five years from the date of being permanently appointed and thereafter never during the field season. The candidate will be liable for certain penalties in default of these conditions, the amounts prescribed for which may vary from Rs. 1,400 to Rs. 4,500 and will also provide a surety for the liabilities during the period of probation and the following five years after permanent appointment.

23. (a) Appointment will be made on probation for a period of 2 years subject to the provisions of sub-rule (c) below during which the probationer will undergo a course in Surveying.

(b) During that period that probationer's work will be assessed departmentally from time to time, and if, in the opinion of the Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is found unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him after apprising him of the grounds on which it is proposed to do so and giving him an opportunity to show cause in writing before such orders are passed. The Commission shall be consulted before final orders discharging a probationer are passed.

(c) After successfully completing the course of training referred to in (a) above probationers shall sit for such practical and theoretical tests in Survey work as may be prescribed from time to time by the Surveyor General of India. Failure in those tests will result in discharge unless Government agree to extend the probationary period to allow the candidate to have a second and last attempt.

(d) Probationers will also be required to pass a test in Hindi before confirmation.

(e) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (c) above, the period of probation shall continue as an agreement from month to month terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

(f) If the power to make appointment in the service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this Rule.

24. *Seniority*.—The principles governing the seniority are under consideration.

Part III—Recruitment by promotion or transfer from another Service/Department

25. Recruitment by promotion will be made by Selection on merit from specially deserving officers from the Topographical staff grade I in class III Service for whom 25 per cent. of the posts in the Survey of India, Class II Service have been reserved on the recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee including (where necessary) a Member of the Commission who will act as Chairman. The Officer (s) selected will be appointed by Government.

26. Recruitment by transfer from other Service shall, if necessary, be made by Government after consultation with the Commission where necessary.

27. If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this part of these Rules.

28. The provision of Rule 22 shall also apply to persons appointed to the Service by promotion.

APPENDIX I

Details regarding various grades of posts included in the Service, the scales of pay attached to them, conditions of Service, Salary, Leave, Provident Fund

etc. and the Composition of the Cadre of Survey of India, Class II Service.

1. Pay.

Probationers and Officer Surveyors—Rs. 275-25-500-E.B.-30-650-E.B.-30-800.

2. Conditions of service and leave and of pension are those described in the Fundamental Rules and Civil Service Regulations, respectively, subject to such modifications as may be made by Government from time to time.

3. Conditions of Provident Fund are those laid down in the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules, subject to such modifications as may be made by Government from time to time.

4. 25 per cent. of the vacancies will be reserved for promotion by selection on merit from especially deserving officers from the topographical staff, Grade I in Class III Service *vide* Part III of the Rules. The remaining 75 per cent. will be filled by competitive examination *vide* Part II of the Rules.

5. (1) 25 per cent. of all posts in the Class I Service less those in the Deputy Superintendent Surveyor's Grade shall in future be filled by promotion of Class II Officers.

N.B.—The existing strength of Class II officers in the Superintending Surveyor's grade and above is far in excess of this quota; and in addition there are a number of Class II officers holding appointments in the Deputy Superintending Surveyor's grade who have also to be provided for. In partial relaxation of the quota of 25 per cent. therefore promoted officers in the grade of Deputy Superintending Surveyor will be promoted to the grade of Superintending Surveyor in accordance with the existing order of their seniority *vis-a-vis* other officers holding appointments in the Deputy Superintending Surveyor's grade until they are fully absorbed. To prevent frustration in the ranks of other class II officers, not already promoted to the Deputy Superintending Surveyor's grade by being totally shut out from future prospect of promotion until this stage is reached, one vacancy in every three caused by death, retirement or otherwise of Class II officers in the grade of Superintending Surveyor will be filled by such officers until their number is reduced by gradual stages to their quota of 25 per cent.

(2) Class II Officers shall in future be promoted direct to the grade of Superintending Surveyor in the scale of Rs. 800—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150 and not to the grant of Deputy Superintending Surveyor.

(3) For the purpose of promotion to the grade of Superintending Surveyor Class II officers shall be selected on the recommendation of the Departmental Promotion Committee.

(4) The seniority of a class II officer on promotion to the grade of Superintending Surveyor *vis-a-vis* other officers already in that grade shall be determined by assigning to such officer the same year of allotment as to a directly recruited officer appointed to that grade immediately before the class II officer.

(5) Promotion from the Superintending Surveyor's grade and the next higher grade of Deputy Director and above shall be made in accordance with the recommendation of the Departmental Promotion Committee.

Appendix II-A (As in Class I Rules)

Appendix II-B (As in Class I Rules)

Appendix III (As in Class I Rules)

APPENDIX IV

A.—The examination shall be conducted according to the following plan:—

Part I

Compulsory papers up to a total of 1350 marks.

Part II

Personality test for such candidate as may be called by the Union Public Service Commission carrying a maximum of 300 marks.

B.—The following will be the subjects for the written examination:—

| Subjects | Time | Maximum Marks |
|-------------------------------------------|----------|---------------|
| 1. General English | 3 hours | 300 |
| 2. Pure Mathematic | 3 hours | 300 |
| 3. Applied Mathematics | 3 hours | 300 |
| 4. Mensuration | 1½ hours | 100 |
| 5. Physics | 3 hours | 250 |
| 6. General Knowledge and Current Affairs. | 2 hours | 100 |

NOTE (i).—Marks in General English include 50 marks for good and legible writing.

NOTE (ii).—All question papers must be answered in English.

NOTE (iii).—Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstances, will they be allowed the help of an amanuensis (scribe) to write down answers for them.

2. The syllabus for the subjects mentioned above will be as shown in the Schedule attached to Class I Rules.

3. The standard of examination in Pure Mathematics and Applied Mathematics will be that of a pass degree examination of an Indian University. The standards of examination of Physics will be that of Intermediate examination.

4. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all subjects at the examination.

5. The Commission will summon at their discretion only those candidates whom they consider suitable for interview for the Personality Test.

6. Special attention will be paid in the Personality Test to assessing the candidate's personal rather than his intellectual qualities and capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other qualities such as of topographical sense and the desire to explore unknown and out of the way places including mountaineering, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of character. Weight will be given to the games and University Training Corps/National Cadet Corps records of the candidates.

7. From the marks assigned to each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary, in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

8. Deductions up to 5 per cent of the maximum marks for the written subjects will be made for illegible handwriting.

9. Credit will be given for good English, including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are specially devoted to English.

APPENDIX V SURVEY OF INDIA

Security Bond to be executed by a candidate on Government accepting him for appointment in the Class II Service of the Survey of India.

KNOW ALL MEN BY these presents that we

son of

(hereinafter called "the candidate" which expression shall include his heirs, executors and administrators) and

son of

(hereinafter called "the surety" which expression shall include his heirs, executors and administrators) are held and firmly bound unto the President of India (hereinafter called "the Government" which expression shall include his successors in office and assigns) in the sum as stipulated hereinafter, to be paid to the Government which payment to be well and truly made we hereby bind ourselves jointly, severally and each of us binds his personal representatives firmly by these presents signed by us on this

day of 195 .

WHEREAS the candidate has been selected by the Government for appointment on probation or in an officiating capacity in the Class II Service of the Survey of India in consideration of the candidate and the surety agreeing (which they have done verbally and hereby confirm by signing these presents) to the following terms, viz.:—

(1) On appointment the candidate shall accept liability for active Military service in or with the Armed forces of the Republic of India and shall enlist in the Survey Group of the Territorial Army or any other corresponding Organisation in the Army Reserve when formed, as the Surveyor General of India may direct.

(2) That the candidate shall be on probation in officiating capacity for the prescribed period and shall in accordance with the orders and directions of the officers under whom he is placed to do his best to acquire the requisite technical training to qualify for permanent retention in the Survey of India.

(3) That if the candidate shall resign or leave the service during such probation or officiating appointment except with the approval of the Government of

India on the recommendation of the Surveyor General of India, the candidate and the surety will pay to the Government a sum of Rs. 1,400/- (Rupees one thousand and four hundred only) for every year or part of a year during which the probationary service shall have continued in order to recoup the Government the expenses incurred on account of the candidate.

(4) That the candidate shall, if his probationary officiating service is approved and he is selected for a permanent appointment in the Survey of India, continue in that service for a period of five years. If he resigns at any time during the period of five years following his confirmation he and the surety will be liable to refund to the Government a sum of Rs. 4,500 (Rupees four thousand and five hundred only) minus a fifth part thereof for each completed year of service after the date of his confirmation.

That the candidate has made himself acquainted with and accepts the terms of service for Class II Officers of the Survey of India and shall observe and perform the regulations of that service for the time being in force and applicable to his case.

(5) Further that during the period of service to follow if the candidate resigns his service during field season (the decision of the Surveyor General of India as to what is the field season being final and binding on the parties) he shall refund a sum of Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees one thousand only) provided that no liability will attach to the surety for any resignation by the candidate of the employment after a period of five years following his confirmation in his appointment. Resignation at any time will be subject to the exigencies of the service permitting it.

(6) That the candidate shall be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Republic of India and to the Constitution of India as by Law established and shall serve wherever he is ordered to serve by land or sea or air including active military service with a mobilized survey unit and shall obey all commands of officer set over him. On breach of this condition the candidate shall be liable to dismissal from service and the candidate and his surety shall also be liable to pay to the Government of the sums mentioned in clauses (3), (4) and (5) as the case may be. For the purposes of the three last mentioned clauses a breach of the present condition, shall have the same effect as resignation by the candidate referred to in the said clauses.

Further that on breach of the present condition at any time after the period mentioned in clause (4) the candidate shall be liable to dismissal from service and also to pay to Government the sum of Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees one thousand only).

(7) That it is hereby agreed and declared that the decision of the Government as to whether the candidate has or has not performed and observed the obligations, stipulations, provisions and conditions of the hereinbefore recited agreement shall be final and binding.

(8) The candidate accepts the conditions of service for the Class II Officers of the Survey of India and shall observe and perform the regulations of that service for the time being in force and subject thereto the provisions of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules from time to time in force or any rules made thereunder shall apply to the extent to which they are applicable to the service hereby provided for and the decision of the Government as to their applicability shall be final. The candidate shall obey the Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

NOW THE ABOVE WRITTEN OBLIGATION is conditioned to be void in case candidate shall perform and observe the terms and conditions hereinbefore mentioned AND IT IS FURTHER DECLARED that this Bond or obligation is executed under the orders of the Government of India and is given for the performance of a public duty in which the public are interested within the meaning of the exception to Section 74 of the Indian Contract Act (IX of 1872), Signed and delivered at

(Signature of candidate) (Signature of Surety)

In the presence of*

1..... 1.....
2..... 2.....

Signed by.....

(Name and designation).

Signature.....

for and on behalf of the President
In the presence of*

1..... 2.....
.....

*Signature, address and designation of two witnesses in each case.

Appendix VI (As in Class I Rules).

Appendix VII (As in Class I Rules).

REGULATIONS AS TO THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

(These regulations are published for the convenience of candidates and in order to enable them to ascertain the probability of their coming up to the required physical standard. But it must be clearly understood that the Government of India reserve to themselves an absolute discretion to reject as unfit any candidate whom they may consider, on the report of the Medical Board, to be physically disqualified and that their discretion is in no respect limited by these regulations. These regulations are intended merely for the guidance of Medical Examiners and are not meant to restrict their discretion in any way).

1. To be passed as fit for appointment a candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of his appointment.

2. In the matter of the correlation of age, height and chest girth of candidates of Indian (Including Anglo-Indian) race, it is left to the Medical Board to use whatever correlation figures are considered most suitable as a guide in the examination of the candidates. If there be any disproportion with regard to height, weight and chest girth, the candidate should be hospitalised for investigation and X-Ray of the chest taken before the candidate is declared fit or not fit by the Board.

3. The candidate's height will be measured as follows:—

He will remove his shoes and be placed against the standard with his feet together and the weight thrown on the heels and not on the toes or other sides of the feet. He will stand erect without rigidity and with the heels, calves, buttocks and shoulders touching the standards; the chin will be depressed to bring the vertex of the head level under the horizontal bar, and the height will be recorded in inches and parts of an inch to quarters.

4. The candidate's chest will be measured as follows:—

He will be made to stand erect with his feet together, and to raise his arms over his head. The tape will be so adjusted round the chest that its upper edge touches the inferior angles of the shoulder blades behind and lies in the same horizontal plane when the tape is taken round the chest. The arms will then be lowered to hang loosely by the side and care will be taken that the shoulders are not thrown upwards or backwards so as to displace the tape. The candidate will then be directed to take a deep inspiration several times and the maximum expansion of the chest will be carefully noted, and the minimum and maximum will then be recorded in inches, 33-35, 34-36 1/2, etc. In recording the measurements, fractions of less than 1/2 inch should not be noted.

5. The candidate will also be weighed and his weight recorded in pounds; fractions of a pound should not be noted.

6. The candidate's eye-sight will be tested in accordance with the following rules. The result of each test will be recorded:

- General:**—The candidate's eyes will be submitted to a general examination directed to the detection of any disease or abnormality. The candidate will be rejected if he suffers from any squint or morbid conditions of eyes, eyelids or contiguous structures of such a sort as to render or are likely at a future date to render him unfit for service.
- Visual Acuity:**—The examination for determining the acuteness of vision includes two tests, one for the distant, the other for near vision. Each eye will be examined separately.
- Stereoscopic fusion:**—As candidates appointed to Survey of India will be employed on Air Survey work they should be able to obtain 'stereoscopic fusion'. This will be obligatory in the case of candidates for Class I Service and very desirable in the case of candidates for appointment to Class II Service. Arrangements for stereo test will be made.

The candidate will be examined with the apparatus and according to the method prescribed by the Railway

Board's Standing Advisory Committee of Medical Officers, to determine his acuity of vision.

N. B.—No candidate will be accepted for appointment whose standard of vision does not come upto requirements specified below without the use of the contact glasses. (A contact glass or lens is defined as a glass shell, the concavity of which is in contact with the globe of the eye, a layer of liquid being interposed between the lens and the cornea. The meaning of the word "glasses" wherever used in these Regulations is to be interpreted as not covering "contact glasses").

| Naked Eye | | Corrected with glasses | | Near Vision | |
|-----------|-------|------------------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| Better | Worse | Better | Worse | Better | Worse |
| 12 | 6/24 | 6/6 | 6/9 | 0.6 | 0.6 |

NOTE (i).—There will be no standards for Myopia but for myopia over -6D fundus examination must be conducted to eliminate presence of any progressive disease.

NOTE (ii).—For candidates over 27 years of age the following standards will apply:

| Distant Vision without glasses | Better Eye | Worse Eye |
|--------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| No standard, standard | 6/6 | 6/18 |

Colour Perception—

The candidate will be examined for Colour knowledge, either with the Edridge Green Lantern or Ishihara's Colour Charts. Any defect in colour perception will be a cause for rejection of the candidate.

(iv) Field of Vision.

Each eye must have a full field of vision as tested by hand movements.

7. Blood Pressure.—

The Board will use its discretion regarding Blood Pressure. A rough method of calculating normal maximum systolic pressure is as follows:—

- With young subjects 15-25 years of age the average is about 100 plus the age.
- With subjects over 25 years of age the general rule of 110 plus half the age seems quite satisfactory.

N.B.—As a general rule any systolic pressure over 140 and diastolic over 90 should be regarded as suspicious and the candidate should be hospitalised by the Board before giving their final opinion regarding the candidate's fitness or otherwise. The hospitalization report should indicate whether the rise in blood pressure is of a transient nature due to excitement, etc., or whether it is due to any organic disease. In all such cases X-Ray and electro-cardiographic examinations of heart and blood urea clearance test should also be done as a routine. The final decision as to the fitness or otherwise of a candidate will, however, rest with the medical board only.

Method of taking Blood Pressure.

The mercury manometer type of instrument should be used as a rule. The measurement should not be taken within fifteen minutes of any exercise or excitement. Provided the patient, and particularly his arm, is relaxed, he may be either lying or sitting. The arm is supported comfortably at the patient's side in a more or less horizontal position. The arm should be freed from clothes to the shoulder. The cuff completely deflated, should be applied with the middle of the rubber over the inner side of the arm, and its lower edge an inch or two above the bend of the elbow. The following turns of cloth bandage should spread evenly over the bag to avoid bulging during inflation.

The brachial artery is located by palpitation at the bend of the elbow and the stethoscope is then applied lightly and centrally over it below, but not in contact

with the cuff. The cuff is inflated to about 200 mm. Hg. and then slowly deflated. The level at which the column stands when soft successive sounds are heard represents the Systolic Pressure. When more air is allowed to escape the sounds will be heard to increase in intensity. The level at which the well-heard clear sounds change to soft muffled fading sounds represents the diastolic pressure. The measurements should be taken in a fairly brief period of time as prolonged pressure of the cuff is irritating to the patient and will vitiate the readings. Rechecking, if necessary, should be done only a few minutes after complete deflation of the cuff. (Sometimes, as the cuff is deflated sounds are heard at a certain level; they may disappear as pressure falls and reappear at still lower level. This 'Silent Gap' may cause error in reading).

8. The urine (passed in the presence of the examiner) should be examined and the result recorded. Where a Medical Board finds sugar present in a candidate's urine by the usual chemical tests, the Board will proceed with the examination with all its other aspects and will also specially note any signs or symptoms suggestive of diabetes. If, except for the glycosuria, the Board finds the candidate conforms to the standard of medical fitness required they may pass the candidate "fit subject to the glycosuria being non-diabetic" and the Board will refer the case to a specified specialist in Medicine who has hospital and laboratory facilities at his disposal. The Medical Specialist will carry out whatever examination, clinical and laboratory, he considers necessary including a standard blood sugar tolerance test, and will submit his opinion to the Medical Board, upon which the Medical Board will base its final opinion "fit" or "unfit". The candidate will not be required to appear in person before the Board on the second occasion. To exclude the effects of medication it may be necessary to retain a candidate for several days in hospital, under strict supervision.

9. The following additional points should be observed:—

- (a) that the candidate's hearing in each ear is good and that there is no sign of disease of the ear. In case it is defective the candidate should be got examined by the ear specialist. Provided that if the defect in hearing is removable by operation or by use of a hearing aid, a candidate cannot be declared unfit on that account provided he/she has no progressive disease in the ear.
- (b) that his/her speech is without impediment;
- (c) that his/her teeth are in good order and that he/she is provided with dentures where necessary for effective mastication (well filled teeth will be considered as sound);
- (d) that the chest is well formed and his chest expansion sufficient; and that his heart and lungs are sound;
- (e) that there is no evidence of any abdominal disease;
- (f) that he is not ruptured;
- (g) that he does not suffer from hydrocele, a severe degree of varicocele, varicose veins or piles;
- (h) that his limbs, hands and feet are well formed and developed and that there is free and perfect motion of all his joints;
- (i) that he does not suffer from any inveterate skin disease;
- (j) that there is no congenital malformation or defect;
- (k) that he does not bear traces of acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution;
- (l) that he bears marks of efficient vaccination, and
- (m) that he is free from communicable disease.

10. Radiographic examination of the chest should be done as a routine in all cases for detecting any abnormality of the heart and lungs, which may not be apparent by ordinary physical examination.

When any defect is found it must be noted in the Certificate and the medical examiner should state his opinion whether or not it is likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties which will be required of the candidate.

NOTE.—Candidates are warned that there is no right of appeal from a Medical Board, special or standing, appointed to determine their fitness for the above services. If, however, Government are satisfied on the evidence produced before them of the possibility of an error of judgment in the decision of the first Board, it is open to Government to allow an appeal to

a second Board. Such evidence should be submitted within one month of the date of the communication in which the decision of the first medical Board is communicated to the candidate, otherwise no request for an appeal to a second medical Board will be considered.

If any medical certificate is produced by a candidate as a piece of evidence about the possibility of an error of judgment in the decision of the first Board, the certificate will not be taken into consideration unless it contains a note by the medical practitioner concerned to the effect that it has been given in full knowledge of the fact that the candidate has already been rejected as unfit for service by the Medical Board.

Medical Board's Report

1. The standard of physical fitness to be adopted should make due allowance for the age and length of service, if any, of the candidate concerned.

The following intimation is made for the guidance of the Medical Examiner:—

No person will be deemed qualified for admission to the Public Service who shall not satisfy Government, or the appointing authority, as the case may be, that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him for that service.

It should be understood that the question of fitness involves future as well as the present and that one of the main objects of medical examination is to secure continuous effective service, and in the case of candidates for permanent appointment to prevent early pension or payments in case of premature death. It is at the same time to be noted that the question is one of the likelihood of continuous effective service, and that rejection of a candidate need not be advised on account of the presence of a defect which in only a small proportion of cases is found to interfere with continuous effective service.

A lady doctor will be coopted as a member of the Medical Board whenever a woman candidate is to be examined.

Candidates appointed to the Indian Defence Accounts Service are liable for field service in or out of India. In the case of such a candidate, the medical board should specifically record their opinion as to his fitness or otherwise for field service.

The report of the medical board should be treated as confidential and in no case should the candidate declared unfit be informed of the cause of rejection.

In cases where a medical board considers that a minor disability disqualifying a candidate for Government service can be cured by treatment (medical or surgical) a statement to that effect should be recorded by the medical board. There is no objection to a candidate being informed of the Board's opinion to this effect by the appointing authority and when a cure has been effected it will be open to the authority concerned to ask for another medical board.

(a) Candidate's statement and declaration

The candidate must make the Statement required below prior to his Medical Examination and must sign the Declaration appended thereto. His attention is specially directed to the Warning contained in the Note below:—

1. State your name in full (in block letters)
2. State your age and birth place
3. (a) Have you ever had small-pox, intermittent or any other fever, enlargement or suppuration of glands, spitting of blood, asthma, heart disease, lung disease, fainting attacks, rheumatism, appendicitis?

OR

- (b) any other disease or accident requiring confinement to bed and medical or surgical treatment?

4. When were you last vaccinated?

5. Have you or any of your near relations been afflicted with consumption, scrofula, gout, asthma fits, epilepsy, or insanity?

6. Have you suffered from any form of nervousness due to over-work or any other cause?

7. Furnish the following particulars concerning your family:—

| Father's age if living, and state of health | Father's age at death and cause of death | No. of brothers living, their ages and state of health | No. of brothers dead, their ages at, and cause of death |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Mother's age, if living and state of health | Mother's age at death and cause of death | No. of sisters living, their ages and state of health | No. of sisters dead, their ages at, and cause of death |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

I declare all the above answers to be, to the best of my belief, true and correct.

Candidate's Signature.....

Signed in my presence.

Signature of Chairman of the Board.

NOTE.—The candidate will be held responsible for the accuracy of the above statement. By wilfully suppressing any information he will incur the risk of losing the appointment and, if appointed, of forfeiting all claim to Super-annuation Allowance or Gratuity.

(b) Report of the Medical Board on (name of candidate) physical examination.

1. General development: Good.....Fair..... Poor.....

Nutrition: Thin..... Average..... Obese.....

Height (without shoes)..... Weight.....

Best Weight..... When?.....

Any recent change in weight?.....

Temperature.....

Girth of Chest:—

(1) (after full inspiration)
(2) (After full expiration)

2. Skin: Any obvious disease

3. Eyes:

(1) Any disease
(2) Night blindness
(3) Defect in colour vision
(4) Field of vision
(5) Visual Acuity
(6) Ability for stereoscopic fusion.....

| Acuity of vision | naked eye | with glasses | Strength of glasses | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|---------------------|------|-------|
| | | | Sph. | Cyl. | Axis. |
| Distant Vision R. E. L. E. | | | | | |
| Near Vision R. E. L. E. | | | | | |
| Hypermetropia (Manifest) R. E. L. E. | | | | | |

4. Ears: Inspection..... Hearing: Right Ear....
Left Ear.....

5. Glands..... Thyroid.....

6. Condition of teeth

7. Respiratory System: Does physical examination reveal anything abnormal in the respiratory organs?

If yes, explain fully

8. Circulatory System:

(a) Heart: Any organic lesions?.....

Rate: Standing

After hopping 25 times

2 minutes after hopping

(b) Blood Pressure: Systolic.....

Diastolic

9. Abdomen: Girth..... Tenderness.....
Hernia.....

(a) Palpable: Liver..... Spleen.....
Kidneys..... Tumors.....

(b) Hemorrhoids..... Fistula.....

10. Nervous System: Indications of nervous or mental disabilities.....

11. Loco-Motor System: Any abnormality.....

12. Genito Urinary System: Any evidence of Hydrocele, Varicocele, etc.

Urine Analysis:

(a) Physical appearance.....

(b) Sp. Gr.....

(c) Albumin

(d) Sugar

(e) Casts

(f) Cells

13. Report of X-Ray Examination of Chest.....

14. Is there anything in the health of the candidate likely to render him unfit for the efficient discharge of his duties in the service for which he is a candidate?

15. For which services has the candidate been examined and found in all respects qualified for the efficient and continuous discharge of his duties and for which of them is he considered unfit?

President.....
Member.....

Place.....

Date.....

M. M. MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

New Delhi-2, the 22nd June 1957

No. F.36-8/57-A.1.(1)—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby directs that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the Provident Fund established for the benefit of the members of the teaching and clerical staff of the Shri Ram College of Commerce, Delhi.

2. The notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Education No. F. 59-80/49-D.3, dated the 22nd February, 1950, is hereby cancelled.

New Delhi-2, the 25th June, 1957

No. F. 36-16/57-A.1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (19 of 1925), the Central Government hereby directs that the following public institution shall be added to the Schedule to the said Act, namely:—

“The Indraprastha College for Women, Alipur Road, Delhi”.

T. S. BHATIA, Under Secy.

New Delhi -2, the 15th June 1957

SUBJECT:—National Book Trust

No. F. 14-1/56-B. 6.—The Government of India have decided to set up a National Book Trust in order to encourage the production of good literature and to make such books available at moderate prices to libraries, educational institutions and the public generally.

2. In furtherance of the above objects, the Trust shall publish more particularly,

- (a) the classical literature of India;
- (b) translation of famous books from foreign languages;
- (c) translation of standard books from one Indian language into another;
- (d) reproduction of Indian paintings, sculptures and other art treasures;
- (e) standard works of Indian authors;
- (f) standard books in the educational, scientific, artistic and other fields of knowledge;
- (g) works of living authors.

3. The trust will publish books in Hindi and other languages recognised in the Constitution of India. It may also publish books in foreign languages.

4. The Trust may assist the publication of approved books by Universities and learned societies and institutions.

5. The Publication Department of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting shall be the principal publishers of the Trust.

6. The Trust shall be an autonomous body, created by and supported by funds placed at its disposal by the Government. It shall also be competent to receive donations and bequests for carrying out its purposes and promoting its aims and any income that may otherwise accrue to it in the course of its business.

7. The number of Trustees excluding the Chairman shall not exceed fifteen. The Sahitya Akademi and Ministry of Education & Scientific Research shall have two representatives each. There shall also be one representative each of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and the Ministry of Finance of the Government of India.

8. The Chairman as well as the other Trustees shall be appointed by the Government of India.

9. The tenure of each Trustee shall be six years, but he will be eligible for reappointment. In the case of the first Trustees, one third shall retire at the expiration of two years and another third after four years. The number to be so retired shall be decided by lot.

10. Regional Trusts may be constituted on the same lines as the National Trust in order to assist the National Trust. The Regional Trusts will consist of not more than seven Trustees and will be financed mainly by the States or groups of States concerned. They will be eligible to receive donations, bequests, as well as financial and other assistance from the National Trust for special projects.

11. The National Trust shall receive and review reports from Regional Trusts about their programmes of publication and progress of work. A statement of their operations and financial position will also be forwarded to the National Trust at such intervals as may be prescribed therefor.

12. The National Trust shall be entitled to enter into operational agreements with non-official or official agencies for the furtherance of all or any of its programmes.

13. The National Trust shall be entitled to take such other action as may be necessary for the furtherance of its objects and programmes.

14. This supersedes the Government Resolutions No. F.14-1/56-B.2, dated 23rd April, 1956 and 21st January, 1957.

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all State Governments for information and communication to all literary societies, institutions and publishing houses in their States, all Ministries of the Government of India, all Universities in India, and Sahitya Akademy.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

NAUHRIA RAM, Dy. Edu. Advisor.

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 17th June 1957

SUBJECT:—Establishment of the All-India Council for Elementary Education

No. F.37-10/56-B.5.—In order to accelerate the pace of the expansion of Elementary Education and to fulfil the directive of Article 45 of the Constitution, it has been decided that an All-India Council of Elementary Education shall be established with effect from the 1st of July, 1957. It will serve as an Advisory Body.

The functions of the Council shall be:—

- (1) to advise the Government of India, the State Governments and the local bodies on all matters relating to Elementary Education;
- (2) to prepare programmes for the early implementation of Art. 45 of the Constitution of India and revise them as and when necessary;
- (3) to prepare, or to have prepared, detailed programmes for the expansion and improvement of Elementary Education in each State;
- (4) to organise or assist in organising research in the administrative, financial and pedagogic problems of Elementary Education and to publish the results thereof;
- (5) to produce or assist in the production of literature which would help the officers of the Education Department and teachers to improve the quality of Elementary Education and to enforce compulsory attendance;
- (6) to review, from time to time, the progress made in the field of Elementary Education, and especially in implementing the directive of Art. 45 of the Constitution, and to make such recommendations thereon as may be deemed necessary;
- (7) to collect data on problems of Elementary Education, to conduct sample surveys, to undertake special investigations, and to carry out all such fact-finding enquiries as may be deemed necessary from time to time; and
- (8) generally to advise on all such matters as may be deemed necessary to provide proper guidance leadership and co-ordination for the improvement and expansion of Elementary Education.

The Council may not only examine and appraise proposals referred to it by the Union and State Governments, but may also initiate proposals for the development of Elementary Education.

The Council shall have power to appoint committees to examine any special problems and appoint not more than two non-members thereon; but the appointment of such non-members on the committees shall require the previous approval of the Chairman.

The composition of the Council shall be as follows:—

Chairman

(a) Educational Adviser to the Government of India.

Members

(b) 14 members of the States' Education Department (1 each).

(c) One member of the Central Advisory Board of Education (to be nominated by the Chairman of the C.A.B.E.)

(d) One representative of the Planning Commission.

(e) One representative of the All-India Council of Secondary Education (to be nominated by the Chairman of the All-India Council for Secondary Education).

(f) One Principal of a Training College (to be nominated by the Union Minister of Education).

(g) Two educationists connected with fields of Basic Education, Girls Education and Education of Backward classes. (To be nominated by the Union Minister of Education).

(h) The Head of the Basic & Social Education Division of the Ministry of Education will act as the Secretary of the Council.

Tenure of Office:—The tenure of office of all non-official members nominated to the Council for the first time shall be 2 years reckoned from the first day of

the first meeting of the Council, provided that members nominated under sub-clause (c) and (e) above shall cease to be members of the Council if they cease to be members of the Central Advisory Board of Education, or the All-India Council of Secondary Education, as the case may be.

The official members of the Council will continue until they are replaced by others. All casual vacancies among the members (other than *ex-officio* members) shall be filled by the authority or body who nominated the member whose place falls vacant and the person appointed to a casual vacancy shall be member of the Council for the residue of the term of the person whose place he takes.

Headquarters:—The headquarters of the Council shall be at New Delhi

Meetings:—The Council shall meet at least once a year. The first meeting of the Council shall be convened by the Government of India on a date to be fixed by it. A special meeting of the Council may be called at any other time by the Chairman of the Council either on his own initiative or at the request of not less than one third of the members of the Council. No proceedings of the Council shall be invalidated merely by the reason of the existence of a vacancy or vacancies among the members.

It will submit, annually, a report of its work to the Central Advisory Board of Education through the Ministry of Education.

ORDER:

Ordered that the Resolution be communicated to all Ministries of the Government of India, all the State

Governments, Planning Commission, Cabinet Secretariat, Secretary, Central Advisory Board of Education, Secretary, All India Council for Secondary Education and Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

L. R. SETHI, Jt. Secy.

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 20th June 1957

No. F.12-15/56-D.2.—In continuation of para. 2 of the Ministry of Education Resolution No. F.12-15/56-D.2, dated the 3rd October 1956, it has been decided to re-nominate Shrimati Maniben Patel as representative of the Lok Sabha on the Central Social Welfare Board till 13th August, 1957.

2. Ordered that this Resolution be published in the Gazette of India.

3. Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all the Members of the Central Social Welfare Board, all the Ministers of the Government of India, all the State Governments, Planning Commission, Cabinet Secretariat, Prime Minister's Secretariat, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, the Department of Parliamentary Affairs, the Accountant General, Central Revenues, and the Press Information Bureau.

R. K. BHAN,

Deputy Educational Adviser.

